

Unionists Enter Jury Battle

See Page 2

WEATHER
Sunny in
A.M. Followed
By Clouds

Daily Worker

★ ★
2-Star
Edition

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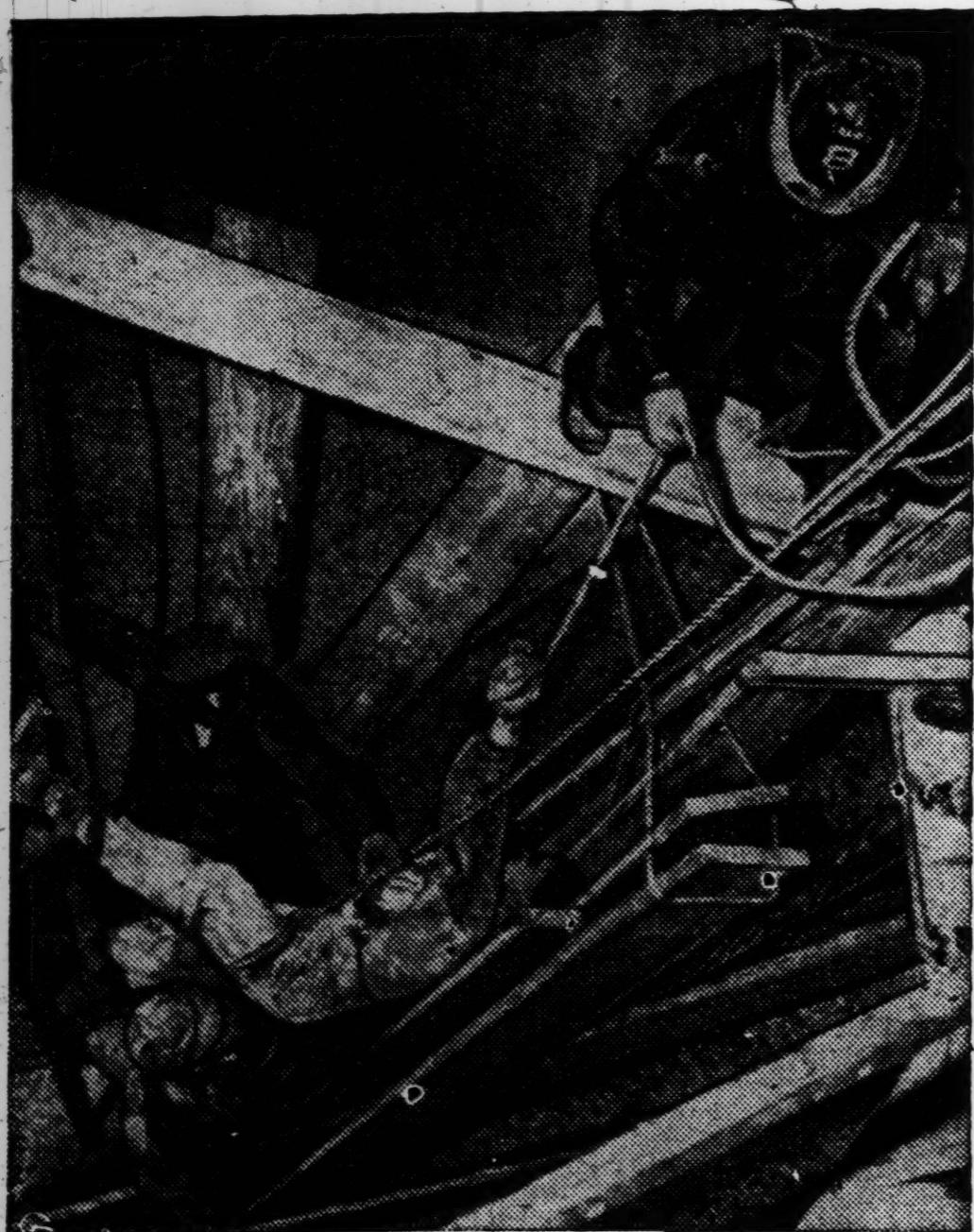
New York, Thursday, February 3, 1949

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STALIN INVITES TRUMAN FOR PARLEY ABROAD

Acheson Tries to Bury Peace Bid

—See Stories on Page 3



TRAPPED FOR THREE HOURS under tons of rock, Cornelius Fulgham, 32, is lifted from a 25-foot hopper by firemen in Chicago. Fulgham fell into the hopper while trying to break a frozen jam of crushed rock.

Yes, You Personally

AN EDITORIAL

STALIN REFUSES TO LET the war-makers have their way. He refuses to let them sell their "inevitable war" hoax to the American people.

Stalin invites President Truman to sit down with him and work out a peace that will last for this generation and beyond.

Washington asks for deeds. Stalin answers with deeds. These are very different from the deeds of the cold-war diplomats who pile up bombs and build the biggest war machine ever seen.

What answer will Washington give now? Secretary of State Acheson says "No" to Stalin's peace offer. He says that Truman has been traveling too much. Is it all right with him if the boys of America travel in troop ships, air bombers and, finally, in coffins when the war-mongers have their way so they can reap profits?

The fight for peace is on. It is just beginning. The whole world is in on it, from Paris, to Prague, to Poland, to Moscow, to China and back again.

Do you want to make sure that your son, brother, or sweetheart does not die in an atomic war? Then get into this peace fight now. Yes, you personally.

- Write, wire to President Truman at once. Urge him to accept Stalin's offer to write a peace settlement. Get your trade union, church, community group, apartment house, etc., to do the same.

- Let your Congressman and Senator know at once that you want him to oppose the "No" of the State Department and the Truman Administration. Get your neighbors, friends, and trade unions to do the same.

- Get petitions started in your shop, local, or community organizations urging President Truman to accept Stalin's peace invitation. Send copies to your Congressman and Senators.

Fight for peace. It's your life that is at stake.

'12' Urge Packed Rally on Juries Tonight

In an appeal from the courtroom, the 12 Communist leaders now on trial called upon trade unionists, workers and Communists to jam the St. Nicholas Arena tonight (Thursday) to protest the handpicked jury system used in the Southern District of New York.

The Justice on Trial rally, sponsored by the New York Civil Rights Congress, will hear George W. Crock-

ett, Detroit Negro defense attorney; Paul Robeson; O. John Rogge and Dr. Annette Rubinstein, American Labor Party candidate in the 5th Assembly District, Manhattan.

"It is not just the 12 men who are on trial," said the defendants. "If we are convicted, the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of the American people is at stake. For days the defense has been sub-

mitting evidence on discriminatory practices in selecting juries. If this system is permitted to continue the quality of American citizenship and an American's right to serve on the jury will be determined by wealth and social position, not by the right given to him by the Constitution. We are not fighting in this trial just for ourselves. We are fighting for the rights of all American people."

Unionists See Medina on Jury Rigging

A delegation of seven trade union leaders yesterday saw Federal Judge Harold R. Medina and demanded quashing of the indictments against the Communist leaders because of mounting proof of a biased federal jury system. Judge Medina, who saw the group in his chambers before

Congress to Get Celler Bill on Grand Juries

Rep. Emanuel Celler will introduce a bill providing for a uniform federal jury system throughout the United States, the American Labor Party announced yesterday.

The Brooklyn Democrat, who had ALP support during the election, informed Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the ALP, by letter, that the bill would be the subject of a hearing which "would bring to the surface all the facts and factors concerning the present method of selecting juries."

The Congressman's letter was in reply to a communication from Schutzer asking for the "institution of a Congressional investigation of the denial of justice resulting from the handpicking of Federal juries in the Southern District of New York."

In commenting on Rep. Celler's reply, Schutzer declared, "Rep. Celler is to be commended for his action in providing an opportunity to bring before Congress the shocking facts concerning hand-

(Continued on Page 11)

cal 16, CIO United Office and Professional Workers; Mark Tariel, organizer, Local 19, UOPWA; Dominic Bortoluzzi, organizer, CIO United Public Workers; Leo Valardi, president, Local 121, CIO United Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers; Bernard Minter, CIO United Furniture Workers, and Henry Antell, business agent, Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers.

When Reinstein opened the conference by urging Medina to throw out the indictments because of "increasing proof that the Federal jury system in this district is biased in favor of the rich," Medina, who welcomed the delegation in his usual suave manner, replied, "You shouldn't assume that I'm not going to rule fairly on the question."

FAY CASE

Pressed further by other members of the delegation, the judge commented, "I feel the same way and have the same thought now as I did when I had the Fay case."

Medina was referring to his defense of Joseph Fay, an AFL union official charged with extortion, in which he had charged the jury system was biased. He lost the case because of insufficient evidence.

Judge Medina told the delegation he was being "besieged" by letters, telegrams and messages demanding he throw out the indictments. He insisted that all the evidence wasn't in.

At this point, Miss Norman,

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ett, Detroit Negro defense attorney; Paul Robeson; O. John Rogge and Dr. Annette Rubinstein, American Labor Party candidate in the 5th Assembly District, Manhattan.

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Democracy on Trial By Legal Hocus Pocus

By Richard O. Boyer

Richard O. Boyer is the author of the pamphlet, "If This Be Treason," "The Dark Ship," the story of American merchant seamen in wartime and their union, as well as many articles in "The New Yorker" and other periodicals.

The courtroom of Federal Judge Medina, where the Communist leaders are on trial, has something of the lush dignity of the lobby of some First National Bank. Like the lobby it was meant to impress and overawe. Its six arched windows with their drapes of maroon and gold are as imposing as anything one could find in Wall Street. Its walnut paneling with fluted pilasters above black marble, its red leather chairs, its silver water pitchers prodigally punctuating the counsel tables, the gold seal on the maroon drape festooning the wall behind the judge's bench, all combine to form a decor as imposing as any director's room.

Judge Medina, himself, teetering back and forth in his swivel chair, occasionally fingering the black brush flecked with gray that is his mustaches, has all the confidence of a bank president addressing an employee and is almost as pained when contradicted. But he tries for a man-to-man democratic manner and if he doesn't quite hit the role it is perhaps because of his august surroundings.

The majesty with which Federal District Attorney John F. X. McGohey clears his throat itself contributes to the dignity of the law. The fervor with which the blue-uniformed bailiffs bawl out "take off your hats" and "stand up!" and "sit down!" to those slow to do these things when the judge enters contributes to the picture of authority.

The judge, after mounting the rostrum, sits down with an easy, affable majesty and when presently he essays a pleasantries, the six government attorneys titter with an obsequious appreciation. Mr. McGohey, a severe, pedagogical figure, tall and red-faced stands with one hand in his hip pocket, the other clutching a yellow pencil which he thrusts through the air towards the court. There is almost always a meeting of minds, the judge almost invariably perceiving the prosecutor is right.

The court makes a ruling and



RICHARD O. BOYER

lets his chair swoop back while he momentarily preens his mustache. In his black gown, he sometimes has the genial yet episcopal air of a worldly prelate. An assistant prosecutor, who young as he is, has mastered all the graceful courtroom tricks of attorneys dealing with their spectacles, lets his pair dangle from a single ear, twirl them in his hand, and finally contemplatively sucks one end while meditatively gazing at the imposing ceiling high above.

The resonant professional voices of attorneys, as trained as those of opera singers, fill the air and there is the answering soft purr of the judge. A well-dressed spectator in the first row, almost as handsome and as tailored as the judge, regards the court with un-

feigned admiration and whispers to a friend, "Do you know his honor's golf score is actually in the low eighties?"

A portly man, his face the color of rigor mortis, takes the stand and identifies himself as one of the grand jury which indicted the 12. He swears to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help him God. He describes himself as a member of the unemployed. A few minutes later, however, he has admitted that he is a retired banker and proud of it, a former vice president of the Manufacturers Trust Co. Another member of the indicting grand jury is in the witness chair. Until 1943, he says, he had a seat on the Produce Exchange, but since that time he has been administering an estate.

PROFESSIONAL INDICTERS

Like many others on the indicting grand jury, both men freely describe themselves as being, in effect, professional grand jurors, professional indicters. Both admit to serving repeatedly on federal grand juries over a 30-year period.

Doxey Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School of Social Science, resumes the stand to prove that federal grand juries in the Southern District of New York are drawn from an illegally restricted group of only 2,000 men, many of whom have Wall Street connections and all of whom are selected on the basis of income, position and what officials believe to be a satisfactory race.

There are no bankers among the defendants—and perhaps this is natural since bankers are their accusers. They are leaders of the working class and among their num-

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Pick Jurors from Wealthy Suburbs

By Harry Raymond

When the New York Southern District Federal Jury Commissioner picks jurors from Westchester County, he goes into the rich man's neighborhoods of Larchmont, Scarsdale and Bronxville and skips over the working class area of Yonkers, the Communist leaders revealed yesterday through new evidence introduced at their trial in the U.S. Court House.

The pattern of discrimination against manual workers, Negroes and other oppressed sections of the population, shown by earlier testimony to exist in Manhattan and the Bronx, extends with equally ferocity to all areas of the

'12' EXPOSE HOW WORKERS ARE SKIPPED

federal court district in which the Communists are being tried.

Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, leading Negro sociologist and statistical expert, on the witness stand for the fourth day, testified that although the swanky communities of Larchmont, Bronxville and Scarsdale contain only 4.6 percent of the population of Westchester County, they supply 40 percent of the prospective jurors.

But the city of Yonkers, with 24.8 percent of the county's population supplies only 8 percent of the jurors from the area.

Professor Wilkerson explained how the illegal jury pattern spread over the Bronx line into West-

chester by exhibiting a four-foot map of the county, with red pins inserted to designate the residence of each juror.

At one point during the proceedings, U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey tried to distract attention from the hard-hitting evidence by waving a four-page pamphlet in the air and demanding that Judge Harold R. Medina, trial jurist, take judicial action against it.

The pamphlet was revealed to have been one issued by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party charging "The Bill of Rights Is on Trial Before a Rigged Jury."

Judge Medina, who throughout the trial has been expressing more and more open irritation over the mountains of defense evidence challenging the constitutionality of the jury system, approached the pamphlet issue with considerable caution.

He said he feared he might

disqualify himself if he took judicial notice of the pamphlet.

"I think it would be better if you referred the matter to another judge," Judge Medina stated. "I think it would be the better part of wisdom if I refrained from considering such matters at this time."

Defense attorney Louis McCabe remarked that if the court was considering referring the pamphlet to another judge, the defense had great amounts of present matters attacking the defendants that he would also like to refer to another judge.

On the witness stand for part of the afternoon was Harry Rosten, research manager for the New York Times. He was called by the defense to testify as to the accuracy of population data in a "New York Markets Analysis" used by the defense to show the social and economic status of members of various jury panels.

Rosten testified he directed production of the analysis and

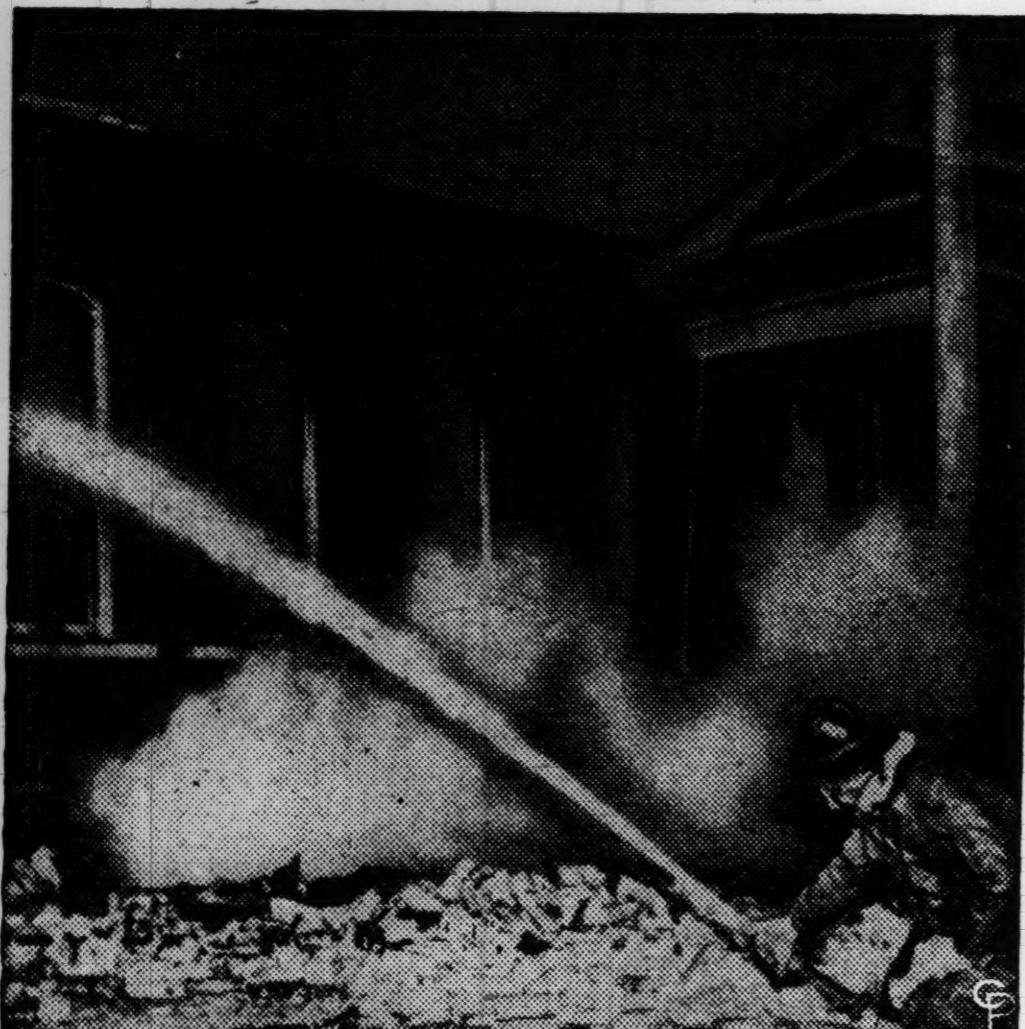
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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

PEOPLE who refer to Soviet peace moves as a "peace offensive" evidently find peace offensive.

6 MISSING IN HOTEL FIRE



AFTER A SPECTACULAR FIRE, a fireman plays his hose on the smoldering ruins of the Grand View Hotel at Ripon, Wis. Six persons were missing, and presumed dead.

People's Army Sees Chiang Continuing War

NANKING, Feb. 3.—The Peoples' Liberation broadcast warned that Kuomintang "diehards" headed by Chiang Kai-shek were preparing to continue the war and said that the Chiang government war group would be "isolated and smashed."

The broadcast said that movements for local peace at Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow were desired by the people but were opposed by the Nanking diehards. It emphasized that there had been only small scale fighting at Peiping.

Meanwhile the Kuomintang government gunboats on the Yangtze opened fire on Peoples' Liberation army positions at Yicheng, 26 miles northeast of Nanking.

Acting President Li Tsung-jen called a conference of his top military Kuomintang commanders. He told them to step-up their war preparations. He ordered his troops to fire if the Peoples' army tries to cross the Yangtze River.

IN YICHENG

The Peoples' Liberation forces occupy three-fourths of Yicheng. Capture of Yicheng would put the Peoples' Liberation forces in position to hurl shells across the river and knock out the Nanking-Shanghai railroad.

Li Tsung-jen threw in his own Kwangsi troops in defense of the Yangtze line and large-scale military reorganizations were reported from central and southeast China.

Kuomintang Gen. Pai Chung-hsi declared martial law throughout the Hankow area and threatened death without public trial to violators.

Negro Colleges and Rockefeller Empire

Why John D. Rockefeller heads the United Negro College Fund. See Abner Berry's comments on page 9.

Hail Macy Local's 5-1 Victory

By Bernard Burton

The 5 to 1 victory of Macy Department Store Union Local 1-S in Tuesday's National Labor Relations Board election will lay the "groundwork for the successful negotiation of the best contract in the history of the local," Samuel Kovenetsky, 1-S president, declared yesterday.

New contract negotiations are

expected to open "within the next day or two," a local spokesman said. The old contract has expired on Jan. 31, but further negotiations were suspended pending the outcome of the NLRB poll.

With 7,300 Macy workers eligible to vote, Local 1-S received 4,965 votes, the AFL Retail Clerks International Association 1,042, and no union 80 votes. The CIO

Stalin Invites Truman To Parley in Europe

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—Premier Joseph Stalin said today that he would be glad to meet President Truman in the Soviet Union, Poland or Czechoslovakia. Stalin's statement amplified his announcement Sunday that he had "no objection" to meeting Truman to discuss a no-war agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He said he had long desired to visit Washington, and that he had so informed Presidents Roosevelt and Truman at various times. He added, however, that his doctors wouldn't let him take any long sea or air trips at this time.

He suggested five places in the Soviet Union, including Moscow and Yalta, as sites for a meeting.

If Truman objected to a meeting on Soviet territory, a conference could be held in Poland or Czechoslovakia, he added. But the Soviet Government "would welcome the President's visit to the U.S.S.R.," he said.

In his statement Sunday, Stalin

had said Russia would consider signing a treaty with the United States declaring that neither wished to make war on the other, and reiterated Russia's conditions for ending traffic restrictions in the Berlin area—abandonment of

were in answer to questions asked by Kingsbury Smith, European manager of the International News Service.

Smith telegraphed Stalin yesterday as follows:

"The official representative of the White House Charles Ross stated today that President Truman would be pleased to have the opportunity of conferring with you in Washington. Would you be prepared, your excellency, to travel to Washington for this purpose?"

"If not, then where would you be prepared to meet the President?"

Stalin's reply came today. It said:

"In answer to your telegram of Feb. 1, I thank President Truman for the invitation to go to Washington. To visit Washington has long been my desire, which I expressed to President Roosevelt at one time in Yalta and to President Truman in Potsdam."

"I regret that at present I am deprived of the possibility of carrying out this desire of mine, since doctors strongly object to my making any long journey, especially by air or sea."

"The government of the Soviet Union would welcome the President's visit to the USSR. A conference could be arranged in Moscow, Leningrad, or Kaliningrad, Odessa or Yalta, according to the President's choice, if this should not inconvenience the President."

"If, however, these proposals should meet with the President's objections, a meeting could be arranged in Poland or Czechoslovakia, according to the President's wish."

Henry A. Wallace's statement that Stalin has again opened the door to peace was prominently displayed. The newspapers also printed a Washington dispatch that "the White House and the War Department coldly received Stalin's affirmation that he would readily pledge with Truman not to resort to war."

Injunction Legal Under Truman Bill, Clark Tells Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Attorney General Tom Clark told the Senate Labor Committee tonight he believes the government could take court action against labor unions under President Truman's labor bill.

courts to protect the nation's health, safety and welfare."

Clark said that unless there is a law specifically forbidding court action in certain circumstances, the government "always" has the right to seek the aid of the federal courts in critical situations."

The cited the court decision in the government's injunction action against John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers two years ago.

If either labor or management, he said, should disobey the 30-day "hold everything" order, and a "national crisis" should result:

"It is my belief that in appropriate circumstances the United States would have access to the

(Continued on Page 6)

Profits, Prices Rise-- But No Textile Pay Hike

By Emanuel Blum and Joseph C. Figueiredo

BOSTON.—Recently, Professor Douglass V. Brown, the arbitrator between the union and the textile manufacturers in the New Bedford-Fall River area, made a decision denying the workers a much-needed raise. This was a serious defeat for the textile workers. Unless the reasoning behind this decision is rejected and beaten back by the workers in this and all other industries, the result will be a major defeat for the whole working class.

Something "new," and very decisive, has been added in recent collective bargaining history as developed here by Prof. Brown, which should alarm all workers. In summing up the case against a wage raise, Prof. Brown admits that profits, the cost of living and the productivity of the workers have all gone up. Nevertheless—his answer to the wage demand was NO.

Why? Because, according to him, business is getting bad and even a small wage increase might make business less profitable and force the mill owners to curtail production and close mills. This, he says, would mean layoffs for the workers. If business gets still worse, then it will be in the interest of the workers to accept wage cuts to prevent unemployment—if Brown's premise is accepted.

RIEVE'S POLICY

The tragic thing is that the CIO textile union leadership has itself been plugging this very idea for a year and a half. Now Brown and the mill owners handed it right back as THE reason for denying Rieve the 10-cent increase he asked for this year.

As early as May 25, 1947, at the Boston Wage Reopening Conference for cotton and rayon workers, Rieve actually opposed a wage increase on the grounds that this action would "create additional demand and continuing unemployment." On the same basis, his regional director in Lawrence made no wage demands for the woolen and worsted workers in July, 1948.

Now, even after this empty award, George E. Carrigan, the Rieve appointee in the New Bedford area, in a public statement, said, "The manufacturers should employ more workers now that they know the wage picture for the next eight months." (He is referring to the next wage opener, in September.)

DIDN'T SAVE JOBS

The textile workers can see for themselves that all the sacrifices

offs in 1949, who but the mill owner or a phony can blame it on the workers' wage demands?

FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT

Anybody who hope seriously to lead workers in struggles to better their inadequate wage standards under these depression conditions must develop a program of struggle against unemployment. This is what worries millions of workers, and is used by the bosses and their stooges to scare them out of making wage demands.

The experience of the last depression demonstrated to the American workers the bankruptcy of this theory of Prof. Brown and the mill owners. In 1930, William Green, AFL president and Herbert Hoover made a no-strike, no wage-increase agreement. They sold the workers this proposition on the grounds that it would help business revive, make jobs and end the depression. But it didn't. Then, they told the workers that if they took wage cuts, that would help business and create jobs for them.

Result: By 1934, a 60 percent drop in wages in manufacturing industries and 15 million unemployed. The workers lost both their wages AND their jobs.

There is a crisis of over-production in full swing today in the textile industry, and this is the real cause of widespread unemployment among textile workers, as it is among all workers producing under capitalism.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter tells us that productivity since 1939 has increased 98 percent in rayon alone. In the past three years the manufacturers have introduced close to one billion dollars worth of new machinery, to flood the market with an avalanche of goods. They further stepped up production of goods with increased work loads and speed-up. They throw these goods on the market at monopoly prices.

Second, the unions should call meetings of the unemployed as Local 21 of the Leather Workers has just done in Peabody, Mass. They should elect committees to fight for the above legislation. They should send delegations to their representatives at the State House urging them to vote for this legislation. They should elect committees to defend the unemployed against the red tape, runaround and general swindle they get at the Unemployment Insurance Division offices, where many are thrown off the rolls at the slightest pretext. They should fight to prevent eviction of the unemployed from their homes.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

According to Dr. Murchison, head of the Textile Institute, the home market is dropping and the foreign market for cotton textiles is expected to drop 60 percent by the end of 1949 as compared with what it was in 1947. Is it any wonder that there is a crisis of over-production?

And if this means further lay-

off, without "defendants," tied up for weary months in a trial. We all wish to agitate, educate, organize for Socialism, without conspiracy charges hanging over our heads.

How can we make these wishes come true? By doing what our leaders on trial are doing—fighting hard against all attempts to outlaw our Party. Are you fully mobilized in that fight? Is anything else more important?

Every dollar given now means literature, radio broadcasts, ads in papers around the country, as well as legal defense.

Let's all put our shoulders to this wheel of \$100,000—now, in the next 15 days. Who's next? No sum is too small or too big. Please keep us busy. Pass the ammunition to the men on the firing line. Smash the indictments!

I can wish hard for \$100,000—but it won't come true unless you send it in from all over the U.S.A.



Making Wishes Come True

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

We all can do a lot of wishing. Sitting day after day in that courtroom, Gus Hall, Gil Green, Carl Winter wish they were home with their families, at work in their own districts. Councilman Ben Davis wishes to be in his office in Harlem, fulfilling his duties to his constituents. Johnny Gates wishes to be at his desk in the Daily Worker office. Dennis, Winston, Stachel, Williamson, wish to be busy in their offices on the ninth floor. Bob Thompson wishes to be busy in the New York District. Irving Potash wishes to be at his union post. They all wish to go out to other districts. I wish number "12" was ancient history and we'd be just the National Committee of the Communist

Party, without "defendants," tied up for weary months in a trial. We all wish to agitate, educate, organize for Socialism, without conspiracy charges hanging over our heads.

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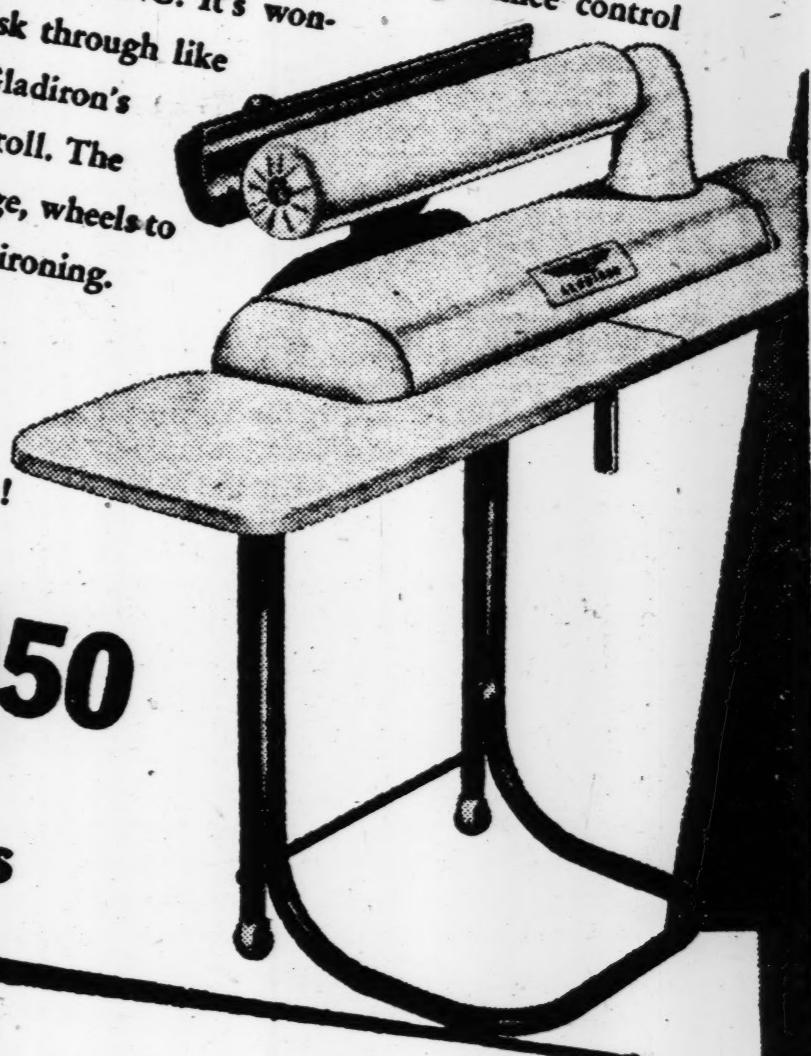
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When Truman Was Senator He Hit Wire-Tapping

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (FP).—The recent proposal by Attorney General Tom Clark that the Justice Department be given legal authority to tap wires, amending the ban on this practice in the Communications Commission Act of 1934, recalls a Senate speech on that subject in 1942 delivered by the then Sen. Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.).

Truman's speech, which came just eight weeks after Pearl Harbor, was prompted by attacks on Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), who was an opponent of President Roosevelt's preparedness policy. Truman hit at two main points: (1) that Senate committees considered and rejected bills to legalize wire tapping without interference by Wheeler, and (2) that national defense did not require this sort of legislation.

Truman spoke with knowledge, since he had been chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate interstate commerce committee which had considered and rejected wire tapping bills in 1941. Serving with him, among others, were Senators Allen Barkley (D., Ky.), Robert Wagner (D., NY), Warren Austin (R., Vt.), and Charles Tobey (R., NH).

A look at the record, Truman told the Senate, "will show that the surprise attack on Hawaii was in no respect due to unwillingness of Congress to pass a law authorizing wire tapping, and in no respect could have been avoided if Congress had passed such a law."

The Missouri senator explained his subcommittee approved no bill, even though "we called before us the representative of the Department of Justice who had spoken at hearings on the wire

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City Hall Agency Cold Shoulders 2 Negro Families Facing Eviction

Two Negro families, one facing eviction because the mother expects a baby soon, the other so cramped for space in a two-room apartment that the baby must sleep in a carriage, were given scant attention when they appealed to City Hall for help yesterday. Mrs. Gladys Smith of 18 W. 99 St., who lives with her six children in two tiny rooms had been abruptly rejected

by the Vacancy Listing Bureau yesterday morning.

On the list for vacancies for six months, Mrs. Smith has been forced to keep her furniture in storage and has been told by the Welfare Department to sell it before she receives aid. An official there, when she appealed for housing relief, she informed the Daily Worker, frankly admitted that "if it's a Negro family, there's nothing we can do."

Mrs. Ruth Alfred of 105 W. 138 St., who lives with her husband and two children in one room, has been threatened with eviction when her baby is born. She expects to give birth in a month.

DENIED INTERVIEW

The entire family sleeps in one bed. When she pleaded with officials at the Vacancy Listing Bureau for help, she was denied an interview.

Were it not for a delegation from the Park West Tenants League, led by Lucille White, who arrived at the agency at that moment, in behalf of Mrs. Smith, "I wouldn't know where to turn," Mrs. Alfred said.

The delegation then immediately took up Mrs. Alfred's case and petitioned Mayor O'Dwyer's office in behalf of both families.

Mindzenty Trial Starts Today

BUDAPEST, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, will go on trial tomorrow on charges expected to include treason, espionage, plotting to overthrow the government and black-marketing.

TELEVALENTINE



PEGGY WAGNER, actress, was selected as "Video Valentine for 1949" by New York entertainers' group.

Mrs. Ingersoll Hails Peace Bid of Stalin

Mrs. Minneola P. Ingersoll, American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District yesterday hailed Premier Joseph Stalin's peace message. In a speech to a canvasser rally at ALP headquarters, 1019 Fulton St., Brooklyn, she said:

"Every mother must have rejoiced as I did, yesterday, at the news from Moscow—that Premier Stalin was prepared to confer with President Truman at a mutually suitable place to discuss a peace pact ending the cold war and leading to gradual disarmament. I urge mothers everywhere to write the President telling him to meet Premier Stalin halfway."

Yesterday Mrs. Ingersoll also wired Gov. Dewey urging him to extend voting time for the special election in the 7th Congressional District on Feb. 15 to 9 p. m. to permit working people to vote.

Washington U. Prexy Sued by Ousted Prof

A libel and slander suit for \$100,000 was initiated yesterday against Allen B. Raymond, president of the University of Washington, for stating at a press conference on Monday that Prof. Ralph H. Gundlach was dismissed from the University for being a Communist. The suit is being handled by O. John Rogge, in whose law office at 401 Broadway yesterday Mrs. Bonnie Bird Gundlach traced the background of her husband's case.

Prof. Gundlach was dismissed last week at the same time as two other university professors. They were John Butterworth and Herbert Phillips, who were dismissed on the ground that they are mem-

Parents Association Raps Dewey Budget

Gov. Dewey's failure to provide child care funds in his budget, was attacked by the Child Care Center Parents Assn. yesterday in a telegram to the governor. Expressing "shock" at his "callous disregard of our critical need," the wire from 6,000 parents whose 4,500 children face early eviction from the centers, said:

"Your failure to provide the necessary appropriations in your budget leaves us outraged. We assure you that we will not only continue, but will intensify our battle to provide our children with their American birthright—wholesome and proper care during our working hours—and a home to come back to each night."

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.

Hail Macy Local's 5-1 Victory

(Continued from Page 3) locals among the city's major stores. These were the locals which had been compelled to secede from the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union by the RWDSU's dictatorial and inept leadership.

Earlier, Local 2 had won a contract from Gimbel's and Saks-34th St., and Local 1250 had signed pacts with Hearn's and Frederick Loeser's in Brooklyn.

These victories were chalked up after the national CIO had transferred jurisdiction over department stores from the RWDSU to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The only big store which the Amalgamated has thus far succeeded in organizing is Bonwit Teller, and here the management openly aided the union's "organizing campaign." The Amalgamated is still challenging Local 1250 at the Namm's store in Brooklyn where an election is pending.

At John Wanamaker's, however, the rightwing-led local on Monday announced it was switching its affiliation from the RWDSU to the AFL store union. This local was known to have been company-inspired from its inception, and was brought into the RWDSU by Samuel Wolchok, former rightwing president, in the hope of countering the influence of the progressive-led locals.

Local leaders said that while

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Hearing on Brooklyn Negro's Loyalty

A hearing on "disloyalty" charges against Fred. H. M. Turner, a Brooklyn Negro postal employee, was held yesterday at the Federal Building, 34th Street and 8th Avenue. No decision was announced after the all-day session.

Attorney Lewis S. Flagg, Turner's counsel, said several prominent citizens testified for Turner. Turner was charged with "disloyalty" by Truman probers last year for allegedly reading the Daily Worker and being a member of the now defunct National Negro Congress.

Ask New Mediation In Railroad Dispute

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The railroad companies and 16 unions agreed in an unprecedented move today to ask that a presidential fact-finding board be reconvened to settle their wage-hour dispute.

they had no objection to the leadership of the Amalgamated, they preferred to be part of a store union rather than a clothing union.

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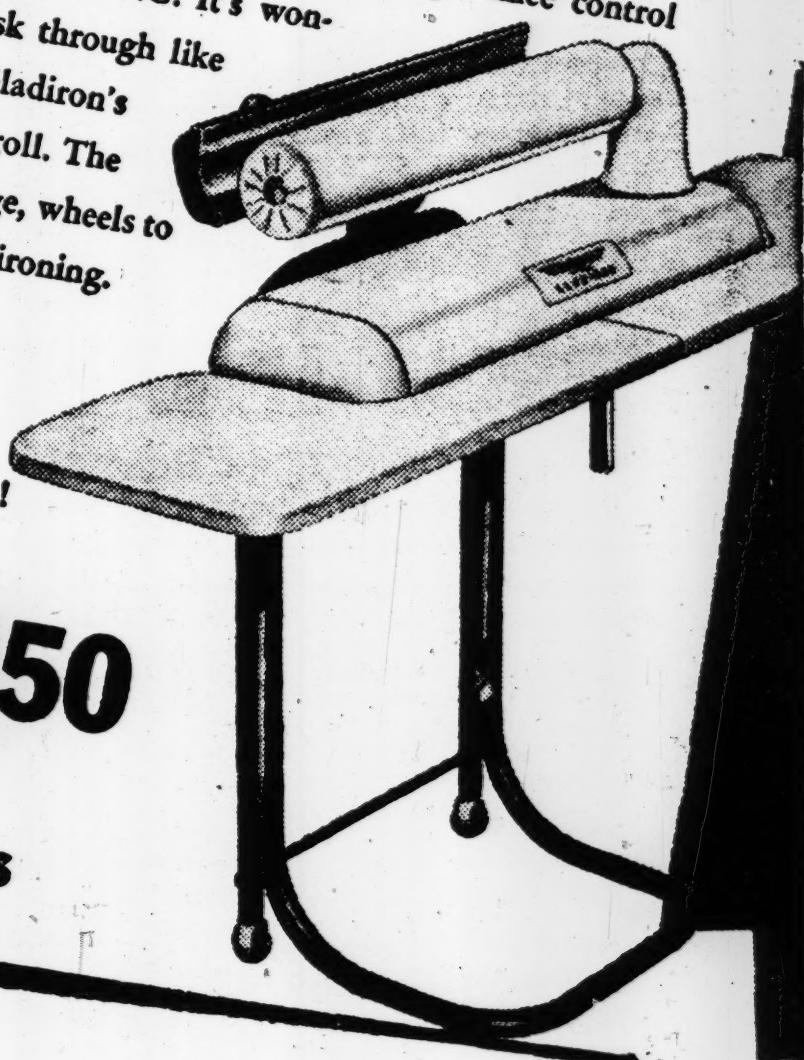
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When Truman Was Senator He Hit Wire-Tapping

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (FP).—The recent proposal by Attorney General Tom Clark that the Justice Department be given legal authority to tap wires, amending the ban on this practice in the Communications Commission Act of 1934, recalls a Senate speech on that subject in 1942 delivered by the then Sen. Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.).

Truman's speech, which came just eight weeks after Pearl Harbor, was prompted by attacks on Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), who was an opponent of President Roosevelt's preparedness policy. Truman hit at two main points: (1) that Senate committees considered and rejected bills to legalize wire tapping without interference by Wheeler, and (2) that national defense did not require this sort of legislation.

Truman spoke with knowledge, since he had been chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate interstate commerce committee which had considered and rejected wire tapping bills in 1941. Serving with him, among others, were Senators Allen Barkley (D., Ky.), Robert Wagner (D., NY), Warren Austin (R., Vt.), and Charles Tobey (R., NH).

A look at the record, Truman told the Senate, "will show that the surprise attack on Hawaii was in no respect due to unwillingness of Congress to pass a law authorizing wire tapping, and in no respect could have been avoided if Congress had passed such a law."

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Summing up, Truman declared: "Here we have our government tapping domestic telephone calls and foreign telephone calls, getting messages and foreign mail. How in the world the senior senator from Montana could improve that situation one iota, if he had the power to rush through Congress one or a thousand bills on wire tapping, is beyond my comprehension."

A few minutes later, Sen. Alben Barkley (D., Ky.), now Vice President, observed: "I have not heard of anybody stupid enough to think that the debacle at Pearl Harbor was caused by the failure of Congress to pass wire tapping legislation."

Emil Carlebach, deputy of the Hesse Parliament in the American Zone of Germany, denounced the trial of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party in a letter to the Civil Rights Congress released yesterday.

Imprisoned in concentration camps for 11 years, Carlebach said, "We Europeans have felt the results of anti-Communist hysteria on our own backs. We would prefer to die rather than to be governed again by a fascist dictatorship."

Greeting the Civil Rights Congress, he said that the American people can choose only between

the "liquidation of democratic liberties in the name of an inquisitorial anti-Communism," or defense "of the democratic rights of all citizens before a new Sacco-Vanzetti case develops into a whole system."

His parents were murdered, Carlebach wrote. "I was saved from Buchenwald by the army of Roosevelt."

"Is it really possible that the heirs of that great President showed mercy to Ilse Koch, the beast of Buchenwald, and acquitted the murderers of a black citizen of the United States, and at the same time are continuing all over the world, including their own country, the anti-Communist crusade of Hitler, Himmler, Goering and Goebbels?"

"Did American boys die in Ardenne in order to liberate the European anti-fascists, or did they die in order to build a system which can imprison American anti-fascists?"

Carlebach expressed surprise in his letter that the trial of the 12 Communist leaders could be scheduled to take place "even after the reelection of Truman and the indictment of Parnell Thomas, and even though the strain of such a trial might cause the death of Mr. Foster."

He denounced Jim Crow justice in the United States as similar to the Nuremberg (anti-Semitic) laws and pointed out that his parents and relatives were victims of these laws.

Jail Farmer For Holding Man as Slave

MANKATO, Minn., Feb. 2 (UP).—George Stark, 56, was sentenced to three and one-half years in prison and fined \$2,500 today for holding an illiterate farmhand in slavery for almost seven years.

"It is no easy task to sentence a man of your age to a federal penitentiary," said Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye. "(But) it is a shameful thing for a man to conduct himself in the manner that Stark has. It is a shameful thing to think that this is an example of man's inhumanity to man."

Stark, a well-to-do Gibbon, Minn., farmer was found guilty of holding Francisco Rodriguez, an American of Mexican birth, in bondage on his southern Minnesota farm.

STEER GIVES RIDER A LIFT



A BRAHMA STEER sends Clayton Hill, of Canadian, Tex., soaring at the National Western Stock, Horse Show and Rodeo at Denver.

IT'S HAPPENING IN THE U. S. A.

Bill Would Imprison Communists 20 Yrs.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—The State Legislature is seeking to jam through the Ober Bill which would jail every Communist Party member for 20 years with fines up to \$20,000. Terming it a "snake pit of fascism," the Maryland-Washington edition of The Worker urged an all-out campaign of letters, telegrams, resolutions and delegations to defeat the measure.

Pointing out that productivity had increased 20 percent in the last year and that real wages are far behind 1945, Matles called for a united campaign for wage raises.

"We must not be content merely to catch up to the cost of living," he declared, "but to fight to advance the living standards of our members."

CARTERET, N. J.—The New Jersey Worker's expose of lead-pipe rule at the Armour Fertilizer Co.'s labor camp here has caused a stir in the area. The bosses of the "Grapes of Wrath" camp have intimated "willingness" to fire camp foreman John H. Brooks who was indicted for the lead-pipe slugging of Ronald Parish, vice president of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 386. Latest word, however, was that Brooks would be replaced by a character equally anti-labor, Alfred Coward.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Facing intimidation from Boss Ed Crump's police and from the Memphis Furniture Co., 750 Negro and white strikers held firm as they rounded the third week of their walkout against the company. Members of the CIO United Furniture Workers struck when a shop steward was fired. Demands include a 75-cent minimum and ending the wage differential for women.

BOSTON.—The difference between progressive and rightwing unionism was demonstrated here in the actions of two CIO Unions. The United Textile Workers of America gave up the ghost when an arbitrator rejected a raise for rayon and cotton workers.

The international executive board of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, on the other hand, voted \$100,000 to back the fight of leather workers in Peabody, Mass., for a 30-cent raise. Worcester leather workers have already won 15 cents. President Ben Gold ridiculed cries of "poor business."

Declaring he had heard the same employer refrain for 25 years, Gold announced: "We don't retreat. No power can lick a militant, united and determined membership. We say, 'No retirement fund, no increase—no leather'."

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 400 shop stewards of District 1, CIO United Electrical Workers, cheered a call by James Matles, UE director of organization, for a 30-hour week with no reduction in pay in view of mounting layoffs.

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The Agudah Tarbut Laam maintains children's homes, and is also making special efforts to integrate immigrants in the pattern of the economic and cultural life of Israel.

Ask New Mediation In Railroad Dispute

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The railroad companies and 16 unions agreed in an unprecedented move today to ask that a presidential fact-finding board be reconvened to settle their wage-hour dispute.

The unions, representing 1,000,000 non-operating workers, and the railroads announced that they were unable to reach an agreement on their own. There is no provision under the Railway Labor Act for calling in the fact-finding board after it has once issued its recommendations for a settlement.

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Tomorrow's China

By Anna Louise Strong

Settling Accounts

Anna Louise Strong, world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders since 1946.

Below is another instalment of her vivid, on-the-spot descriptions that tell what made the victory possible and what the people are accomplishing in the newly liberated areas:

THE LAND REFORM, 1946-47 model, was not land confiscation pure and simple. It was a campaign to get land into the hands of the man who tilled it by purchase, by gift, by confiscation, by fines, by social pressure, by every means that the local community would support.

No attempt was made at this

stage to secure absolute equality of land holdings. The aim was to "smash feudalism" and get enough land into the hands of the tillers so that the great mass of farm folk could live from their own soil. The aim was also to arouse the peasants to action and to a sense of their collective power.

The social consciousness and sense of people's power aroused by the land reform was seen as the surest foundation for the "new democracy." The economic security of farmers on their own soil was seen as the foundation of the "new capitalism" that would finally smash feudalism.

Only after a year and a half of such land reform, on peasant initiative, had thoroughly awakened the peasants, did the Communists

move toward the new agrarian laws which—by equalizing land holdings and assisting peasant cooperatives, should prevent their "new capitalism" from growing into the "old capitalism" of the West.

THE TYPICAL method of land reform during the period when I saw it, was the "settling accounts" meeting, also called the "struggle meeting." I attended such a meeting in "Back Village," near Kalgan.

Night had settled after field work. We found the meeting by the shouts that echoed down the dark, uneven lane. In an open yard between clay walls of houses some 500 or 600 people, in gray-blue peasant clothing, sat on the ground. Clusters of bound-foot women hung around the edges of the gathering. A score of youths in the front rows wore red armbands. These were "Young Vanguards," who led in shouting slogans or decisions.

There had been no peasant union in "Back Village" until the past few days. Then a dozen peasants in the field had discussed the land reform that had transferred land in the neighboring villages and had opined that "it was time we did it, too."

They talked it over secretly with 20 more and sent to Kalgan for an organizer to give advice. The result was the meeting I saw. The organizer from Kalgan took no part in the meeting; he sat in the audience. Local peasants acted as chairman in turn.

Facing the peasants stood Mei, who had been chief of the township under the Japanese, a typical township boss, hard-faced and domineering. A lean, middle-aged peasant was challenging him.

"And wasn't it you who took the common land by the railroad?" This, I learned, was a strip 30 feet wide and a mile long.

"I took it for the township," declared Mei.

Ironic laughter arose. "Who was the township? You were! You made us work the land but you got the harvest."

"You got it," shouted the red-banded youths with glee.

A bearded man strode from the crowd and thrust his face close to the former chief. "When the Japs asked forced labor, one from every house, didn't you spare your son and take two sons of mine?"

There was a pause and then Mei admitted: "I did."

"Then pay me for the son of mine who did your son's work!"

The crowd sank its teeth into this first definite demand for settlement. "Pay him for doing your work," the Vanguards shouted.

AN OLD WOMAN makes her way forward painfully on bound feet and addresses the former boss. She is trembling with her own daring but the meeting has given her courage. "Remember," she quavers, "the eighteen dollars you squeezed from my old man in the days when eighteen dollars was a year's food?"

"I remember," admits Mei.

"Give me five bushels of grain to settle accounts," she pleads.

Her timidity moves the crowd more than a stronger demand. "Five bushels isn't enough; make it ten," shouts a voice. "Ten bushels," repeat the young men's shouts.

For half an hour they piled up the "accounts" of the former boss. He admitted the charges but asked "forgiveness."

"No forgiveness without amends!" shouted the crowd. "Come clean, make amends if you want to belong to the people." It was a striking formulation. Finally he was told to think it over until the following night when the villagers would "struggle with him" again. Meanwhile an elected com-

mittee of eleven would list the claims presented.

"This is only the first meeting," a local chairman apologized to me. "We shall struggle with Mei for many meetings. He is tough."

"What will happen if he keeps refusing?" I asked.

"He will yield in the end in order to live at peace with his neighbors," the man assured me. "He is not a big landlord who can flee to the city to live on his gains."

The birth of the new farmer in Manchuria, as land reform went on even in the shadow of Chiang's guns, is related in the next instalment.

Joe Worker has switched to a Worker subscription.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

FOR THRILLS and chills, see "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" (classic German thriller) and "Blockade," Friday, Feb. 4, 8 p.m., shown at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., N. Y. Ausp.: Foreign Film Club, Friends of the German-American.

FOR THE MANY hundreds turned away, People's Songs presents a third and final showing of "Fee and Equal Hootenanny," tomorrow, 8 p.m., at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., \$1. Featuring Pete Seeger, Laura Duncan, Betty and Bob de Cormier, Lee Hays, Trenor film strip, and new singing film strip and square dancing after show. Tickets at box office.

Coming

CALLING EVERYONE! Saturday nite, Feb. 5, at 269 W. 25 St. We present Arch Parch and cousins, Yoldock and Dildock Parch, Benefit Seamen's Welfare.

THOSE KANSAS BOYS won't have a chance, when Young Abe Lincoln comes to dance, at "Lincoln Folksay's and Liberty Dance-Around," Squares and Freedom Songs; 250 W. 26th, St. night, Feb. 5th. Subs, 50c.

Schools and Instruction

THE CORRECT APPROACH to playing the guitar. For folk singers, improved accompaniments; for others, fuller musical participation. The classic guitar. M. J. Thomas, instructor. 262 Bleecker St., N. Y.

He Handpicked Knox to Be Judge

By Art Shields

Judge John C. Knox, who directs the "handpicking" of the juries in the Federal Court, where the Communists are being tried, got his job on the bench through a man who was sent to prison as a crook.

This crook was the wealthy Judge Martin T. Manton who was afterward sent to the federal penitentiary for two years for taking bribes.

Knox tells of his debt to Manton in his autobiography, *The Judge Comes of Age*. Manton tipped him off to the coming vacancy on the federal bench, told him what politicians he should see, and "used his influence in my be-

KNOX TELLS OF DEBT TO MANTON

From The Judge Comes of Age:

"I had asked to have Judge Manton swear me in. He had been the first to suggest that I apply for the appointment (as Federal Judge). His own elevation to the Circuit Court of Appeals made my own appointment possible, and he had used his influence in my behalf. . . ."

"I . . . went to the retiring room in which the ceremony was to be held.

"Manton was already there, and he shook hands cordially. Perhaps he had not forgotten how he felt when he had become a judge. Certainly I needed the MORAL SUPPORT HE [Manton] gave me. Emphasis ours—D.W.)

"The hour had come. Manton led the way, dignified and impressive in his black robe. I followed.

"As we entered, every one rose, and I cast a nervous glance around the courtroom. There were flowers from friends and associates. One beautiful bunch had come from the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. [Knox's former Wall Street employer].

"Judge Manton took his seat at the bench, and I sat below at its end. . . . Draped over a chair was the robe I would shortly put on. . . ."

"Judge Manton announced that the court had assembled for the purpose of inducting me into office. . . ."

"When the commission [from the President, naming Knox] had been read the clerk handed me the oath. I rose, following Manton's lead, repeated it aloud. Then I signed it. Manton, in turn, certified it. Tom (McCarthy, federal marshal), picking up my robe from the chair . . . held it for me as I thrust my arms through its spacious sleeves. . . ."

"I was a judge."

half," declared Knox.

And Manton finally swore Knox in 31 years ago.

"I needed his moral support," said Judge Knox.

Knox's honeyed praise for Judge Manton are found in the left column below:

In the right column are excerpts from the *New York Times*, telling of Manton's three indictments, and his conviction and sentence to prison.

N. Y. TIMES ON JAILED JUDGE

New York Times, March 3, 1939:

Martin T. Manton, senior judge on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, until his resignation, Feb. 7, and George M. Spector, an insurance agent, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury. . . .

The indictment charged that Mr. Manton, influenced solely by the promise and expectation of receiving sums of money, conspired with Mr. Andrews (Dictaphone Products Co. capitalist) and Mr. Spector to supervise the proceedings in Brooklyn, hear the appeal of the Dictaphone Products Co., and vote in its favor.

(Craft payments of \$83,696 were listed in this indictment.)

Times, March 16, 1939:

Martin T. Manton . . . was indicted for the second time yesterday . . . on bribery and conspiracy charges in connection with the alleged payment of \$67,000 for judicial favors in 1936. . . .

N. Y. Times, March 25, 1939:

"For the third time within a month Martin T. Manton . . . was indicted yesterday for selling his judicial power to a litigant, John L. Lotsch. . . ."

The true bill . . . charged that former Judge Manton accepted a \$10,000 bribe to help free Lotsch of an extortion indictment.

N. Y. Times, June 4, 1939:

"A jury of 10 men and two women found Martin T. Manton guilty at 11:16 p.m. last night on the charge on which he had been on trial in Federal Court for two weeks—that of conspiring to sell justice." . . .

N. Y. Times' headline, June 21, 1939:

MANTON SENTENCED TO TWO-YEAR TERM. . . . Also Fined \$10,000 for Selling Justice.

JUSTICE ON TRIAL

The People of New York Must Speak Up Against Biased Juries

Hear:

PAUL ROBESON

O. JOHN ROGGE

DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

GEORGE W. CROCKETT

CARL WINTER

WILLIAM PATTERSON

Chairman

Entertainment by PETE SEEGER

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New York Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., New York—CR 9-1657
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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The French Communist Approach to Peace

THE JANUARY ISSUE of *Cahiers du Communisme*, the monthly theoretical magazine of the French Communist Party, has just come to my desk. Among its many interesting articles, there is the piece by Victor Michaut, which was recently cited by Cyrus Sulzberger, of the New York Times, as the clinching proof of a "new Communist line" on the subject of war and peace. To judge just what Michaut said, it's worth summarizing his article, entitled, "Lenin, Stalin and peace."



AT THE OUTSET, the author establishes the three fundamental principles of Leninist and Stalinist theory and practice. The first is that war is a social phenomenon. That is, Michaut dismisses those who attribute wars to divine inspiration, or to psychological disturbances of individuals, or who transpose Darwinian theories of "natural selection" in the evolution of species to the plane of human history. Michaut cites Lenin and Stalin as insisting that war in our time has its roots in the system of imperialism.

The second proposition, says Michaut, is that Socialism constitutes the principal force for peace and that the Soviet Union, as a socialist state, cannot but be at the forefront of the camp of peace. He reviews briefly the Soviet Union's deeds on behalf of peace since the revolution and underlines the inseparability of the interests of the Soviet Union as a socialist state and the interests of the working-class movement everywhere.

THE THIRD PROPOSITION is that "war is not inevitable." Michaut says that "one of the most dangerous ideological weapons of the warmongers consists of their campaign to have us believe that war is already inevitable, that a brutal military clash must fatalistically ensue between the socialist and capitalist worlds, and more particularly the United States and the Soviet Union."

Taking issue with Social-Democratic and other ideologists, Michaut continues: "The idea of inevitable war between the two worlds is not a Leninist idea, but a reactionary idea. It is of the same cloth as the famous anti-Marxist theory according to which the greater the misery of a people, the sooner they approach the hour of the revolutionary denouement."

Lenin and Stalin distinguished themselves by emphasizing the role of the working class party in making history, Michaut says, and "at no moment did Lenin or Stalin envisage war as a means of fructifying humanity and hastening the victory of Socialism."

AFTER CITING LENIN'S desire for trade with the capitalist world in 1922, and Stalin's interviews with Roy Howard in March, 1936, and Harold Stassen in April, 1947, Michaut stresses the "special importance" for the "present moment" of the thesis that the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with any state on the condition that it does not nourish any aggressive aims against the Soviet Union and is ready to carry out the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of all other lands.

This thesis, he says, shows first that "from the Soviet side no reason of principle stands in the way of cooperation with the capitalist states; this cooperation, on the contrary, being judged as welcome and useful."

Secondly, this thesis "guides the permanent foreign policy of the Soviet government, tends to the consolidation and enlargement of commercial, diplomatic and cultural relations between the USSR and other countries, always leaving the door open to new agreements, economically advantageous to both parties without any political strings (contrary to the Marshall Plan)."

Thirdly, this basic thesis "appeals ceaselessly to the vigilance and action of the democratic and popular forces to bar the way for the warmongers and transform the possibility of cooperation between the capitalist countries and the USSR into a certain reality...."

He then concludes this passage with the statement: "Like all the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin, the thesis of the pacific cooperation of the two systems is not, therefore, only a simple affirmation: it goes from assertion to action with the aim of altering the existing state of affairs."

The emphasis above is all by Michaut.

VIRGIL—Real Bargain



By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

The Spending Problem

Linden, N. J.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Savings Bank of New York State has printed a "revelation" which is available to anyone who visits one of their banks. It is entitled "Spending for Happiness," and it is such a wonderful booklet that it is being given away free.

This booklet tells you how to spend your money and how to save it. It also tells us "that it isn't the size of the income that matters" but "how you spend what you have that is important." And here is something I was ignorant of. The Savings Bank of New York State has informed me "that people with large incomes have just as much trouble spending money as people with small incomes." So help me, that is what they say.

But people today need not go to the Savings Bank of New York State for a "revelation." They can see what happened in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European democracies and what is taking place in China. These millions of people found their revelation in socialism when they themselves made up their own minds to adopt and keep it. And this freedom will come to people everywhere who are throwing off the yoke of capitalism.

M. YOUNG.

Contribution to Negro History

Philadelphia.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Daily Worker and the Communist Party helped to make Negro history the past year. I cite three examples only:

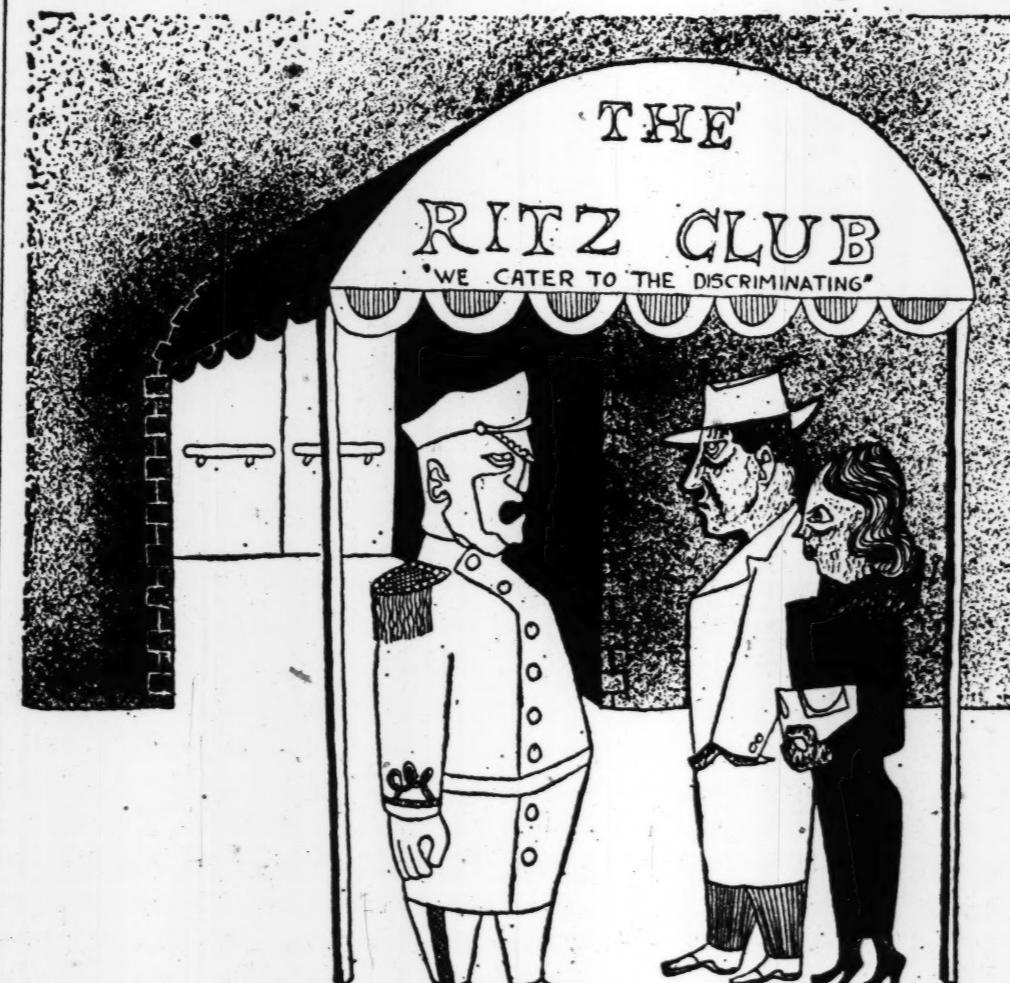
The campaign the Daily Worker initiated and helped to sustain to free Rosa Lee Ingram, the Trenton six, and Bayard Jenkins. Such actions, which are only highlights of the Daily Worker's consistent struggle for the liberation of the Negro people, should be registered in the paper's Negro History Week Issue. Otherwise, we are not properly representing history.

History is not something that begins the year one, and ends today. History is in the process of being made at the given moment, so that the whole past lives in what is done, not yesterday, but today.

Fighting Words is a live book because what we are doing today makes what we did the past 25 years alive.

What the Daily Worker and the Communist Party did the past year, as in the cases cited above, is the life-blood of history, along with the rest of the movement of which Negro history is a part.

WALTER LOWENFELS.



"Our manager discriminates, no Negroes."

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Rat-Race on The Assembly Line

"BOYS, you'll have to move faster, or we'll move out of Schenectady." That in substance is what Robert N. McColl, president of the American Locomotive Co., told his employes in a letter the other day. Tony Barbieri, president of United Steelworkers, Local 2054, shot back with a charge that monthly production went up from 26 to 56 diesel locomotives without an increase in working force, and, anyway, McColl is just firing a shot for new contract negotiations due to begin soon.

There is an interesting story back of this that reminds me of September, 1947, when I was coming through Schenectady and interviewed the youthful union local president. Barbieri described to me how the cost of living hike is playing havoc with the lives of the men in his plant. Knowing well how desperate the men are for a wage increase, but being by no means willing to give it to them, the company propositioned them with an incentive scheme that would both raise production and give them extra earnings. The local went for it. It consisted of a cooperative piece-work plan, the men working in groups of 18 or so and sharing in the incentive.



Barbieri said he was worried as he described the way the plan works out. The men actually watched one another against slowdown because they had an interest in one another's speedup.

Shop stewards even took the responsibility of shifting workers from a group if they were regarded as a brake on the speed.

THE WORKERS weren't thinking of the future, when the supply of locomotives would become plentiful, and when the high production level would plague them. They were just anxious to catch up with the cost of living. We noted that Sept. 15, 1947.

Now, 18 months later, instead of the promised expansion to 9,000 employees promised by the company in 1947, the 6,000 employed then are down to 4,500 production employees today. In December, 80 engines were built—a new record. The speedup of 1947 is snail's pace today. But you can't satisfy McColl's insatiable appetite. The workers are reaping the fruits of "partnership" with the boss.

The Schenectady story just about describes the situation in thousands of plants in the country today. It is precisely when unemployment increases that the speedup squeeze is pressed the hardest. The employers plan on fear—fear by the workers that the plant would move, close or go on short days. Fear that payments on a home may stop. Fear of fast dissipation of savings.

NEVERTHELESS resistance is beginning to spread fast despite the do-nothing attitude of most top labor leaders. The stoppage against wage cuts or speedup is the latest "fad." At Thompsonville, Conn., 4,000 workers of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Mills came out in support of 100 workers in the jacquard department who were cut as high as 40 percent. It was a rank and file movement without the sanction of Emil Rieve's officialdom.

Buffalo had a chain-reaction of such stoppages in steel plants in recent weeks. A margin of only eight votes at a membership meeting of Local 2903 averted a strike of the entire Lackawanna plant of Bethlehem Steel. There, too, the dispute originated with the group incentive system. The company cut the gangs in one division about one person in four and demanded the same output.

Philip Murray's agents on the spot know only one thing—the sanctity of the contract. Instead of trying to solve the real problem, they threatened to have the stewards who led the rank and file movement fired.

At Wickwire Spencer Steel in Buffalo, the same trick of cutting the size of groups, laying off some, speeding up others, was followed until a stoppage forced discussion on the issue and arbitration of grievances.

IT IS TOO MUCH, of course, to bother the top leaders of the United Steelworkers with such trivial matters as speedup and layoffs. They are busy with matters of state, some of them in diplomatic service, as salesmen of the Marshall Plan to unwilling buyers in Europe. It wouldn't be good taste to jam in such problems at a time when Philip Murray, Eugene Grace and Benjamin Fairless are locked arm in arm in unity for the ERP and against the "red menace."

COMING: A-Bomb Policy Backfires . . . By Peter Stone . . . in the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, February 3, 1949

A Slick Job

GOV. DEWEY'S NEW \$936,000,000 budget is being called a "state Little Deal," a "Republican New Deal." Other "liberal" labels are being attached to its record-breaking appropriations.

But the stark fact, as the analysis in the Daily Worker proves, is that it continues the Governor's attack on the needs of the people. Not a cent was granted for teacher increases. Not a penny more for child care. The state allowances for welfare and relief localities were cut. State workers not only were refused pay raises, but the meager cost-of-living bonus will not be made permanent until 1950. The school lunch program, designed to aid hungry children, was slashed. And the entire state educational program was ruthlessly left at its substandard level.

DEWEY MADE MUCH of his four new taxes. Here, too, the "liberalism" of the Governor is a sham and a fraud. The restoration of the personal income tax to a full 100 percent is aimed at allaying public attacks in the coming gubernatorial and senatorial elections on his "soak-the-poor" tax policy. The Governor, in advancing the four taxes estimated at \$168,000,000 in new revenues, hardly begins to touch the pocketbooks of the high income brackets. Dewey's 40 percent rebate on incomes since 1941 turned back \$500,000,000 to the rich in 1946, 1947 and 1948 alone. The 25 percent cut in corporation taxes which he gave Big Business during those three years amounted to another \$400,000,000. These vast sums could have provided nearly a billion dollars in additional funds for state welfare services, schools, etc. Dewey is careful to protect the rich in his budget.

He gave an outrageously inadequate sum of \$40,000,000 for schools and even this money is not specifically allocated for operating expenses to add teaching personnel, cut down size of classes, provide equipment and supplies and raise salaries. More likely than not it will go for capital construction and payment of debt service.

There should be an outcry against this budget up and down the state. In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer rooked the subway riders for millions of dollars through a higher fare. In Albany, Dewey followed the same pattern in his own way. There should be a united fight of labor, the ALP, all teachers groups, to compel a real school program to help teachers and students alike. There should be demand for higher taxes on corporations, on business and profits. The Dewey budget will cost you plenty if you don't oppose it.

Uniforms and Business Suits

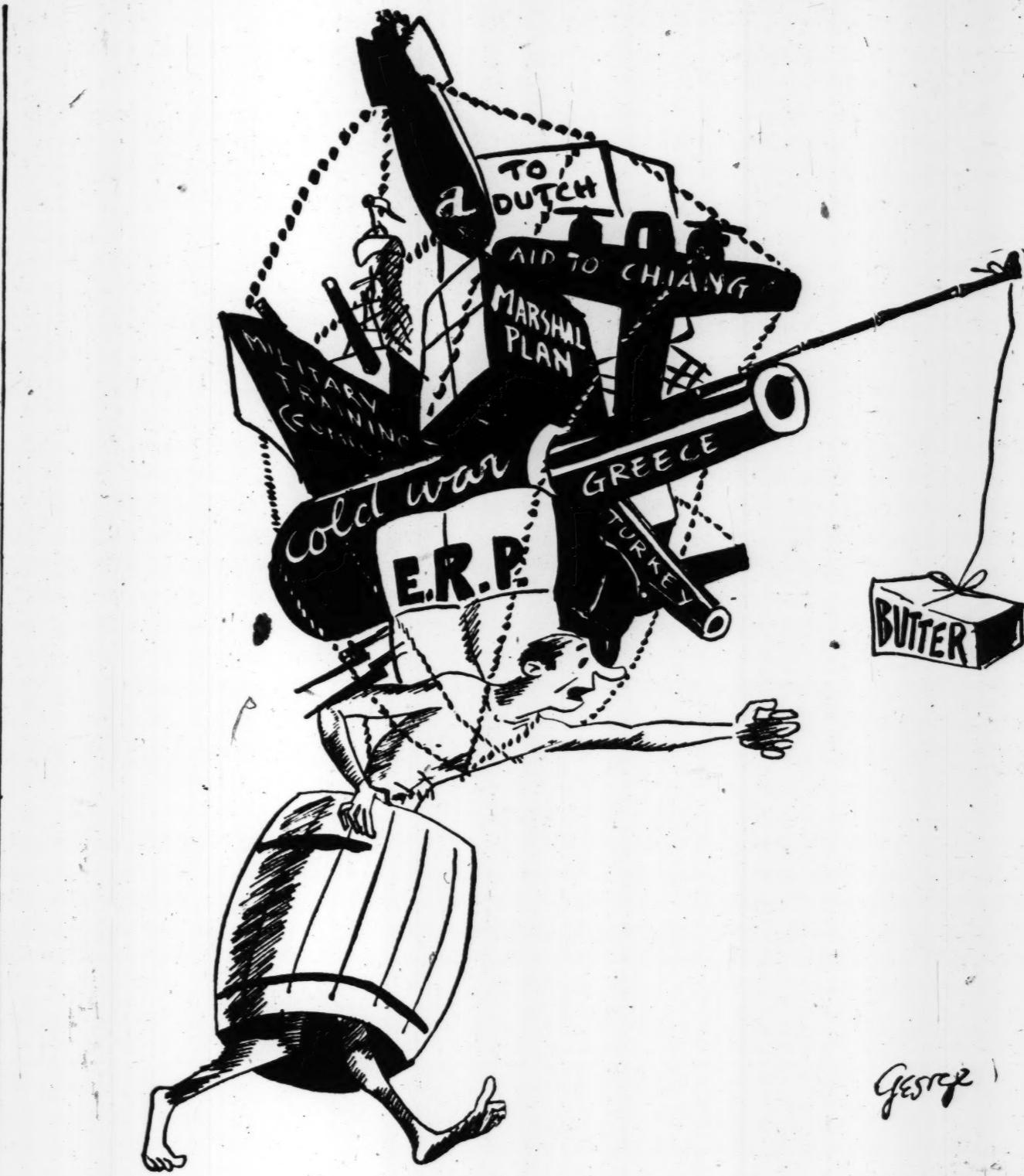
POLICE COMMISSIONER WALLANDER goes to his reward—a \$6,000 a year pension and a job with the Morgan gas and electric trust, Consolidated-Edison in New York.

They say the job will pay \$20,000 a year.

Wallander used to tell New York's police to "muss 'em up"—meaning mostly the Negro people of the city. Many a head was clubbed under the inspiration of this order. Many a family in Harlem can tell its story of Wallander's reign.

Whom was he serving when he encouraged brutality against Negroes and pickets? The answer is easy. He was serving not the common people of the City but the same wealthy minority which now hires him openly. In his new post, Wallander will be helping Con-Edison to rook the housewife when she pays her gas bill to the big-money crooks who are permitted to own the City's gas and electric facilities.

Wallander's passing over from the police to the Morgan trust is not an accident. It is typical. It is happening all the time. Washington is full of bankers who switch from business suits to the uniform of the U. S. Army, and back again. The Government becomes more and more openly the instrument of big money, of the Wall Street banks. One day a man wears the robes of a judge or the uniform of the police, or the Army; the next day, like General Groves of the atom bomb department, he moves over to the Remington Rand munitions trust where works directly, instead of indirectly, for Big Business. He could move back tomorrow by merely putting his uniform back on again. But he would still be working for the same economic interests, the same upper class. Like ex-police chief Wallander.



As We See It

Negro Education and The Rockefeller Empire

By Abner W. Berry

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., has just announced his agreement to head the national council of the Negro College Fund for 1949. So get set for the streamlined, Big Business beg-radio tear-jerking and all-for "Negro education." It is a yearly act which

in his book, *Negro Liberation*, for these figures.

Here, then, are some of the Rockefeller southern holdings: Humble Oil, a Rockefeller subsidiary, holds some 20,000,000 (millions) acres of oil lands, mainly in the South; Standard of California has leased 613,903 acres in Texas, 246,346 acres in Mississippi, 217,656 acres in Louisiana, 733,899 acres in Georgia and 207,062 acres in Alabama. Another 7,000,000 acres are allotted to Socony-Vacuum, a Rockefeller-controlled outfit; and close to 3,000,000 acres in Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Mississippi are either owned or leased by another Rockefeller company—the Atlantic Refining Co.

That's a lot of real estate, and it should establish the Rockefeller family as substantial pillars of southern society. In fact, this adds up to quite an empire in itself. And I have the suspicion that it is much cheaper for Rockefeller to shake a tin can once a year for "the poor Negroes" than to have oil company taxes upped for improving southern education for whites and Negroes.

The Rockefeller southern empire is greater than the land area of either West Virginia, Kentucky, Massachusetts or Maryland, and equals the land area of Tennessee or Ohio. That's worth organizing philanthropy for.

BUT ROCKEFELLER'S purposes go much deeper than that. He's consciously working to perpetuate the Jimcrow system as his father and the General Education Board had done before him. By supporting the Booker T. Washington educational philosophy and starving the young Negro intellectuals led by Dr. Du Bois, the Rockefeller philanthropists aided in estab-

lishing Jimcrow laws. (These laws, it should be remembered, were placed on the books simultaneously with the rise of the GEB and monopoly capitalism.)

The GEB had the task of removing the element of competition that existed between Negro and white labor, says Dr. Du Bois. Its philosophy carried over from the 18th century: "... the Negro must be taught to accept what the whites were willing to offer him; in a world ruled by white people and destined so to be ruled, the place of Negroes must be that of a humble, patient, hard-working group of laborers, whose ultimate destiny would be determined by their white employers"—(Dr. Du Bois).

This was an echo of what Thomas Ruggles, an English historian wrote in 1793: "There must be in society hewers of wood and drawers of water. If all are good penmen, where are those who will contentedly live through a life of toil?"

Ruggles was the spokesman for the young English capitalist class seeking to ensure for itself a steady supply of willing workers.

THE ROCKEFELLERS and their big capitalist partners have accomplished the first task. They now are engaged in developing a layer of Negro leaders within their southern empire to help carry through their Jimcrow plans. And if anyone is doubtful of the Jimcrow character of Rockefeller empire, just look at the Stuyvesant Town housing project in New York City. Rockefeller interests are strong in the Metropolitan Insurance Co., Stuyvesant Town's developer. But I have yet to hear the voice of a Rockefeller

(Continued on Page 10)

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

I ALWAYS LIKE to go to Staten Island — across the beautiful New York Bay — past the Statue of Liberty. Recently I made the trip to speak at a Civil Rights Congress meeting held in the American Labor Party headquarters in Stapleton. There were about 80 people present. After my talk they had a very effective intermission.



The committee brought out paper and envelopes, pens and ink. Everybody sat around a table and wrote three letters on the case of the 12-to-President Truman; to Tom Clark; and to their Congressman, Mr. Murphy. In addition, they passed a motion to send three telegrams from the audience.

I liked their well organized way of doing it. They collected \$63.15 for the Defense Fund. Mrs. Siegel read a poem addressed to me. It was very flattering except "double chin" rhymed with "Gurley Flynn." But the truth is the truth — even in poetry, so I had to take it gracefully.

I met a steel worker friend of mine from Pittsburgh, who now works in a shipyard. He's an in-law of our devoted Kish family there. He told me that there used to be 22,000 workers in the yard. Now there are only about 700. Last year they passed an enthusiastic resolution in the local union for the Marshall Plan.

It promised them work. They thought they would be building ships for the whole world. Now they are asking, "What the hell gives with that damned Marshall

Plan? What's happened in our shipyard?" Nobody would dare propose a resolution for it now.

STATEN ISLAND is five miles from Manhattan. It is 58% square miles — much of it still countryside. It is the most sparsely populated of all the boroughs because of inadequate transportation facilities. One must take the subway to South Ferry in Manhattan; then a 20-minute ferry ride, and a bus on the Staten Island side. Its decrepit railroad is fit only for the museum. For the last half century there has been talk, plans, even some beginnings of a tunnel from Brooklyn, but it has not materialized.

Yet Staten Island is a beautiful island, with beaches which could be New York's best if they were not so polluted with refuse and garbage. It could comfortably house thousands of Manhattan's workers. It has the highest spot on the Atlantic coastline. It is hilly, green and fertile.

People live on the island who never bother to come over to Manhattan. They boast that they can live on what they raise right there.

Its views are magnificent — the skyline of Manhattan from the north; the Narrows and lower Brooklyn to the east, with the constant motions of great ships going out and coming from the Atlantic; south it looks on a far off Jersey coast.

There are miles of docks there, too. One feels closer to the sea on Staten Island than anywhere else in New York City.

But the lack of planning, characteristics of capitalism, has stultified

the growth of this big island in the bay. One encouraging thing I heard was that the ALP has virtually the balance of power because the GOP and Democrats run neck to neck numerically. It breeds a wholesome respect for the ALP who in the future may be able to improve the island.

MANY FAMOUS lovers of human freedom have lived on Staten Island. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish Fenian, in whose defense Marx spoke and wrote, died there. Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, lived there. His cottage is now the center of a memorial built by Italian societies. Edwin Markham, the poet, lived out his days there. One of his last public appearances was at Mother Bloor's 76th birthday party, when he read his *Man with the Hoe*. There are traditions of stations on the "underground railroad" — the organization which helped slaves to escape, before the Civil War.

Recently a middle-aged school teacher, Mrs. Minnie Gutridge, who lived in Manhattan and took the trip past the "Lady with the Lamp" daily, was called into the office of the principal of a Staten Island school. She was questioned so sharply about her politics and associates, that she became utterly terrified. She committed suicide

that night in her home. The Staten Island people I met, who did not know her, felt very badly about this. They decided to organize a chapter of the CRC on the island, to protect other teachers from similar persecution. There is an active Parent-Teachers Association over there and they would have been glad to come to her aid. It is tragic she did not realize she had friends who would have fought for her rights.

Coming back past the Statue of Liberty I wondered if some day that majestic and uncompromised figure would (figuratively speaking) swing her mighty arm and crack her torch down hard on those who flout and betray her. She too is an immigrant from a foreign land. Must she remain silent, concealing the contents of her book — or run the risk of deportation back to La Belle France.

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CONGRESS TO GET CELLER BILL ON GRAND JURIES

(Continued from Page 3) picked juries in the Southern District of New York."

In another letter to the Congressman the ALP leader urged prompt favorable action on a resolution introduced by Laborite Rep. Vito Marcantonio for a full-scale Congressional investigation of the handpicking of federal juries.

Some 600 Dutch writers, artists, educators and professionals of varying political beliefs have set up a "Committee of Initiative Against the Trial of the 12 American Communists," according to a letter received by the defense yesterday.

The Dutch Committee is the third European body organized within the past several weeks. Strong French and Czechoslovak groups have been formed and are active in behalf of the Communist defendants. In addition, mass meetings and other protest actions have been reported in England, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and various eastern European nations.

Representing three and a half million organized workers, the Association of Polish Trade Unionists has blasted the "disgraceful trial of the 12 Communist leaders," according to a cable, also received by the defense.

Judge Harold Medina, judge in

the trial of the "12" was called upon yesterday to "throw out the indictments," by Sol Tishler, president of Local 140 of the CIO United Furniture Workers, and Alex Sirota, its manager. Their letters pointed out that the handpicked jury with its "systematic exclusion of Negroes and Jews from jury service smacks of the Hitler philosophy."

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers, criticized the government's trial of the Communists, at a recent meeting here of the United Auto Workers educational conference.

"You can't jail ideologies," Baldanzi declared. The right-wing labor leader hastened to proclaim his own anti-Communism but said, "You can't lick Communism by jailing a few Communists. You beat Communism by proving the democratic doctrine is far superior to any the Communists have to offer."

During the question period, a number of Negro delegates expressed concern over the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, and the anti-Communist witch-hunt in the unions.

The Reuther brothers, Walter, Roy and Victor, and all their cliques felt uneasy about the re-

marks.

ACHESON TRIES TO BURY BID

(Continued from Page 3) U.S.S.R. was prepared to join with the U. S. in implementing such a peace pact, including steps for gradual disarmament. Stalin had replied that "naturally," the Soviet Government would cooperate with the U. S. to this end.

"Now, naturally means in the nature of things," Acheson said, "and the nature of things during the past three years has not been such as to encourage the expectation of cooperation as is indicated in this answer."

Acheson accused the Soviet Government of failure to cooperate in reaching a peace settlement, presumably in Germany, Austria and Japan.

He said the U. S. had demobilized its large army shortly after V-J Day.

The U. S. went still further, Acheson argued, and "led the way" in attempting to put atomic weapons under international control. This was "frustrated" by Soviet action, he said, "so patently frustrated that the UN Atomic Energy Commission was forced to report to the General Assembly that it was unable to carry out its tasks."

The Secretary of State quoted his predecessor, Gen. George Marshall, in reaffirming the Department's position that it "would not discuss with any nation any matter of direct interest to other nations without the direct participation of representatives of the other nations."

Acheson returned to the third question, that which concerned a settlement of the Berlin dispute, after dealing with the fourth. This, he said, was the "most interesting exchange."

BERLIN DISPUTE

He said the Berlin issue had been discussed at Moscow and at Berlin and before the Security Council. He said the Council's solution had failed because of the Soviet veto.

He noted that Smith had asked Stalin whether the Soviet Government would be willing to lift restrictions on Berlin's communication with the west if the Western Powers agreed to postpone the establishment of a Western German state pending a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Stalin had answered in the affirmative "on the understanding . . . that transport and trade restrictions introduced by the three powers be lifted simultaneously."

Acheson charged that the Soviet Government had repeatedly

changed its position and said, the U.S.S.R.'s insistence that the formation of a bizonal government had been "abandoned by the Soviet Union as a condition for lifting the blockade."

He said a Western German government had not yet been formed, however, although he did not state why. But he contended that the agreement of the three Western Powers on a Western German government did not preclude an "agreement on Germany as a whole."

A reporter asked Acheson "for the record" whether the State Department had received anything official from the Soviet Government. Acheson answered no.

CCNY Students To Visit Czech Fair

Fifty students in foreign trade courses at the City College Midtown Center, will be guests of officials of the Czechoslovak Industries Fair at Rockefeller Center's Museum of Science and Industry this evening at 7 p.m. They will inspect the efforts of a European country to increase export and import trade with the United States, for further discussion in the classroom.

Bank Workers Strike in Italy

ROME, Feb. 2.—Forty thousand Italian bank employees struck today to protest the employers' plan to institute split work shift.

RICHARD BOYER VISITS THE TRIAL OF THE '12'

(Continued from Page 3) ber are teamsters, mechanics, auto workers, steelworkers, construction workers, lumberjacks, railroaders, union organizers, union officials, carpenters and shipyard workers.

They look like workers, too, and there is nothing svelte and smooth about them. The impressive suitings of the attorneys around them make them look little out of place. The high ceilinged courtroom, with all its wordy, long-winded formality and its imposing physical appointments, seems a queer place for them to be. They sit in single file in chairs flanking the railing dividing the court from the area reserved for the spectators.

To some it might seem strange that the eyes of the world are on these men, that workers in France and Russia, in Greece, in Latin America, in China and India, in

Rich Suburbanites Picked For Jury, '12' Reveal

(Continued from Page 3) that he got his statistics from the U. S. Census Bureau.

Also called by the defense was Sherman Hall, an economist, who made a similar population study for the Consolidated Edison Company. He, too, testified the materials in his market survey, part of which were used in Professor Wilkerson's analysis of the panels, were accurate facts taken from U. S. government reports.

At the opening of the session Harold I. Cammer, of Pressman, Witt and Cammer, labor attorneys, presented a motion to appear in the challenge of the jury array. Cammer said he represented the CIO Fur and Leather Workers CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers.

In asking leave to appear as amicus curiae and file a brief and argue on matters of the jury challenge, he pointed out that the persons in the unions represented by him were "precisely those" whom the Communists leaders charge are discriminated against in jury selection.

U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey was on his feet objecting that Cammer had not given the usual five-day notice in filing his motion. He argued that such motions were customarily submitted on Mondays and asked that the court refuse to accept it.

Cammer said that during trial motions could be made at any time. Judge Medina replied he would stick to the strict legal custom on motions made outside of trial. He denied the motion and told the attorney for the unions to let the usual five-day period elapse and return with the motion Feb. 7.

CUTS OFF SACHER

Attorney Harry Sacher arose to address the court on the issue. The judge cut him off quickly, saying: "I do not think this matter refers to the defendants. This is a separate matter."

"I think the defendants have an interest in anything that comes up in this trial," declared defense attorney George W. Crockett, Jr.

"I am not disposed to hear argument on the amicus curiae," the court remarked.

Sacher complained to the court he had subpoenaed a large amount of jury records to be produced by Jury Clerk Joseph F. McKenzie and that the clerk had refused to cooperate with the defense, considering the request for documents a "hostile act."

"Maybe it is on account of those things you have been saying about him," Medina observed with a smile.

ASKED FOR RECORDS

Sacher retorted he had asked for

jury file cards, books, documents

and other records so they could be studied and thus save time when it comes time to question the jury officials. He asked the judge to excuse his discretion and order the clerk to produce the records.

"You want me to direct that they be produced so you can spend several days going through them and pick out what you want," the judge stated with irritation.

"That's not what we want," the lawyer replied. "we want to facilitate examination of the clerk."

"That will cause more delay," was the court's reply.

"I am suggesting a course that will reduce time," Sacher asserted. "I insist . . ."

"I want you to understand you will insist on nothing."

"Then I urge," the lawyer replied "If we have a right of preliminary examination of the material it will save time."

OPEN HOSTILITY

The judge's attitude by this time was one of open hostility toward the defense. He told defense lawyers examination of the jury documents is "part of the investigating procedure that should not be done during the trial."

"While speed is a very commendable objective," Sacher told the court, "I think justice is an ever greater one."

"It was nice of you to remind me of that," the ruffled judge remarked. There was a carefully calculated sarcasm in his voice.

The judge turned to attorney Crockett and asked: "What do you propose to prove by the documents?"

"We propose to prove the allegations in this challenge, that the jury system is illegal, unconstitutional and discriminatory," the lawyer answered.

After the judge laid the base for denying the defense use of the jury documents, McGohey arose asserting the defense is asking for "practically every piece of paper in the clerk's office." this, he said, would "paralyze all other work in the Clerk's office."

McGohey, ignoring the justice or injustice of denying the defense access to the documents, complained the defense should have sought the documents at an earlier date. He claimed that the defense had not gone on with the challenge of the jury array back in November, when an earlier challenge was withdrawn to be moved again at the opening date of the trial.

DENIES MOTION

The judge nodded assent to McGohey's remarks and denied the defense application for the jury documents.

"If Mr. McKenzie changes his attitude we will be very well satisfied," Attorney Gladstein remarked.

"I can understand why Mr. McKenzie didn't talk to you," the

judge offered. "He probably prefers to say what he knows on the witness stand."

Prof. Wilkerson, commenced his fourth day of testimony. He testified jury panels studied from Westchester County showed the majority of jurors coming from the swanky and rich neighborhoods.

Wilkerson showed by presenting tables made up from jury lists and the census records that the towns of Larchmont, Scarsdale and Bronxville, which have 4.6 percent of the county's population, supplied 40 percent of the jurors drawn from the county.

From Yonkers, on the other hand, where 24.8 percent of the Westchester population reside, there came only 8 percent of the Westchester jurors.

Judge Medina interrupted the witness to declare he thought the data was all "speculative" and seems to "wind up in utter confusion."

Attorney Sacher said there could be nothing confusing in the facts presented. He said the largest percentage of jurors come from the three Westchester communities because the clerk "picks them from the rich there."

Unionists

(Continued from Page 2) young Negro woman leader, told the judge that the defense "has already proved that Negroes in Harlem were passed over in selecting the jury." She was referring to the voluminous proof by Prof. Doxey Wilkerson.

The unionists told Judge Medina that on the basis of their experiences negotiating with employers and with corporation executives, which class makes up the majority of the indicting jury, working people could not expect them to judge fairly in the trial.

"I can understand the concern of working people on this important question," Judge Medina replied.

As each unionist spoke, Judge Medina kept protesting his impartiality. Tarail told him, "We don't want to judge whether you're biased by a private discussion in your chambers." The unionist told Medina the trial should be held in a larger courtroom, so that "citizens can see whether you're biased or not."

Judge Medina said that he had no say in the choice of a courtroom, and that U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey was the man to see.

The delegation had scheduled a meeting with McGohey but was unable to see him, since the conference with Judge Medina had gone past the time for the trial to start.

The unionists formed themselves into a committee to organize a larger labor delegation next Monday to see McGohey and possibly Judge Medina again.

In Memoriam

In memory of our dear, beloved CAPT. ALEXANDER P. SUER

He gave his life fighting fascism. Wounded in Battle of the Bulge Dec. 19, 1944—died Feb. 3, 1945 Shul and Pete Suer, Vincent & Leah Campanella, Rose, Dave, Boris Ourlicht.

Condolences

THE EMPLOYEES of Will Steinman's dress shop of 525 Seventh Ave. express their deepest sympathy to their co-worker Jenny Bernbaum on the loss of her mother. — Shop Chairman, Ph. Novak. DEEPLY regret the passing of our beloved Comrade EVA. — Branch 6, Stuyvesant Section.

Ted Tinsley Says

Live Again!

MANY THINKERS, scholars and scientists, plus a number of damn fools, have examined the difficulties which face modern man, and offered solutions. But no solution I have ever read can approach in simplicity and ease of accomplishment that which the Union Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., has published in a full-page ad in the *New York Times*.

THIS AD ECHOES the simple truth that millions of Americans lead "nerve-wraaking lives." It declares that "the end of each day leaves millions so tense, so nervously exhausted and drained of physical energy that every muscle feels tight."

The Union Pharmaceutical Co. has, in fact, offered a description of modern life which is a fine example of literary realism. Here it is:

"You rise in the morning, often startled out of a sound sleep by the alarm-clock or a peremptory knock on your door.

"You rush to dress. You gulp breakfast, or all too often skip it. You rush for a train or bus, or to get the children off to school. Then the office, or a mad race against time—house cleaning, shopping, cooking, washing, and thousand-and-one daily tasks no caveman or grandparent has ever faced with. Lunch? You hadn't time, or at best, you grabbed a sandwich."

"If you are lucky, you read or lay down for half an hour in the afternoon. But then comes the wind-up of the daylight hours. The children home. Trains to catch or meet. Dinner to prepare. Dishes to wash. And hurry—you're playing bridge this evening.

"Finally, you fall into bed—knowing that tomorrow you will repeat the same frantic pattern. Strain, pressure, rush, hurry. Every muscle straining to go faster, faster. Your whole body is tense as soon as you open your eyes. And it stays tense for 10, 12, 15 hours."

THERE YOU HAVE IT—and ain't it the truth? Make a few minor changes. Add "shop" to office, cut out that nonsense about the afternoon nap and forget that evening bridge game, and you've got an accurate description of life as she is lived.

Many people have faced these facts and offered solutions. The new religion-psychiatry school promises peace of mind and confident living in the midst of all this. The Republican Party, Single-Taxers and General Motors—all pretend to have a solution. But none of these ideas has been as direct and immediate as that which the Union Pharmaceutical Co. offers.

Do you know how to cure that tense and crazy way of living? Take SARAKA and LEARN TO LIVE AGAIN.

Saraka is a laxative. There is nothing wrong with capitalism that a good laxative can't cure. It may be illegal to dope up a horse to get him around the track in a hurry, but it's okay to medicate the working class to get it through the day without conking out. Not only that, but if you take Saraka, you have the assurance that you will be "happy about the whole thing."

This pill makes you love capitalism! Why is Truman bothering with something as complicated and ineffective as the Marshall Plan when a few Saraka pills, properly distributed, will keep the world on an even keel?

Under fascism, which is a more vulgar form of capitalism, the cure is castor oil. Free enterprise prefers Saraka.

Hollywood:

U.S. Moguls Ruin Italian Film Industry

By David Platt

THE ITALIAN film industry which enjoyed a brief renaissance after the war with the production of such films as *Open City*, *Paisan* and *Shoe Shine* is rapidly declining.

The extent of the decline can be measured by the fact that the foremost name connected with postwar Italian production, Roberto Rossellini, director of *Open City*, recently announced that he was through with realistic films and would henceforth devote himself to mystical subjects. One of Rossellini's later films is titled *The Miracle*.

One explanation—and it sounds reasonable—of why Italian film production is deteriorating is to be found in Paul Jarrico's report on his recent trip to Italy, France and other countries in the current issue of *New Republic*.

Jarrico, a noted Hollywood screen writer, charges that American film interests are responsible for the present state of the Italian film industry. The country is not only swamped with Hollywood films (part of the Marshall Plan you know) but American-made productions swamp the Italian studios.

"With the plausible explanation that they are only used 'blocked lire' the American companies are taking advantage of the low Italian production costs. Paradoxically, but characteristically, they are raising these costs so high in the process that Italian film producers, despite a subsidy are having increasing difficulties with their own budgets."

And though Italian film work-

ers are "enjoying higher wage scales," the sad thing is that many of the artists who participated in the brief postwar renaissance of Italian film including the makers of *Open City*, have been corrupted by the influx of American gold and glamour and "have changed their entire approach to film content." Some of them told Jarrico frankly that "what they want now is to make Hollywood films at Italian prices."

TURNING TO FRANCE, Jarrico tells how the French film workers are fighting to prevent Hollywood producers from taking over the French film industry. They formed the Comité de Défense du Cinema, a coalition of film producers, film creators and film workers. For support for a square deal for French cinema they went into the movie houses and appealed directly to audiences.

"More often than not, the audience had come to see an American film but its response to the appeal was invariably warm."

On the eve of last Bastille Day the committee held huge carnival which was attended by most of the stars of the French screen and radio who had come to talk up for more playing time in theatres for French films. The following day a contingent of film producers marched in a workers' parade. "As they marched they chanted 'A bas les navets Americans!'"

"Mark this well," writes Jarrico. "They did not shout down with American films. They shouted down with American turnips, i.e. down with bad American films."

You can say that again.

Talks on Literature By Mao Tse-tung

Six years ago, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party, called together the leading writers of Free China to a series of meetings lasting over several weeks, beginning in May, 1942. "Talks on Literature" is taken from his opening address.

In previous installments Mao Tse-tung spoke of the necessity of writers cleansing themselves of bourgeois and petit-bourgeois sentiments toward the working-class and mastering the science of Marxism-Leninism. He answered a series of questions—"For whom are we writing?", "Who are the people?", "What methods are we to adopt to broaden our sphere of influence?", "What is the source material which we must use?" Yesterday's installment discussed the relationships of art and literature to the work of the Communist Party as a whole and the relationship of Party art and literature to the united front of writers and artists.

By Mao Tse-tung

PART 4

THE chief method of struggle in the literary and art world is by literary and art criticism. This presents a very complicated problem requiring a lot of special study. Here I only want to talk about one of the fundamental problems of the criteria to be applied in criticism, and also to state my opinion about one or two minor problems and about some incorrect viewpoints put forward by some of our comrades.

There are two criteria in art and literary criticism, one is political and the other is technical. On the political side, everything which is conducive to national solidarity, which is against backslidings, which helps progress, is good, and everything which has the opposite effect is bad. There is no room for sectarianism in our literary and art criticism. In the big anti-Japanese united front we must tolerate works of literature and art of different political colors and tendencies. But we must stand firm on our principles and standpoint, and everything which is anti-national, against science, against the interest of the masses and anti-communist must be criticized mercilessly. On the technical side, everything which is more artistic, which contains more elements of beauty, is good, and is always better than other things which are less artistic and less well done. In making our criticisms we must leave room for the free competition of various schools of artistic production, but offer our just criticism according to definite artistic criteria.

WHAT is the relationship between these two kinds of criteria—political and artistic? Politics is not the same thing as art, and a general social philosophy is



MAO TSE-TUNG

no substitute for a treatise on aesthetics. Just as we deny that there is such a thing as an abstract unchanging political standard, so we also deny that there is such a thing as an abstract unchanging art standard. Every class-ridden society and every class in such a society has its own separate and distinct political and artistic standard. The bourgeois class would never accept productions of proletarian art and literature, no matter how highly artistic these productions are. The proletarian class must also refuse to accept the reactionary political ideas in the art and literary productions of the bourgeois class and only try to absorb its technique with a critical mind.

Sometimes there are things which are completely reactionary from a political point of view but which contain an element of beauty. A common feature of the literary and art productions of the exploiting class in its declining stages is the contradiction of the reactionary content and the artistic form. What we need is the unity of politics and art, of content and form. We are against the tendency of over-emphasizing content and completely disregarding form, making art and literature into what you might call political posters. So we must carry on the struggle on this double front in art and literature."

(The following were some of the criticisms of incorrect viewpoints.)

THE theory of human nature. Is there such a thing as human nature? Of course there is. But human nature as a concrete thing in a class-ridden society can only be a thing belonging to a certain class, and there is no such thing as an abstract human nature above social classes. We glorify the human nature of the proletarian class, whilst the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois classes glorify the human nature of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois classes. However

they do not want to say so in their speeches, so they say that there is only one kind of human nature, and with this theory they try to prove that the nature of the proletarian class is not in accord with

human nature. There are a number of people in Yenan who maintain that there is such a thing as abstract human nature, and say that we must take this human nature as the starting point of our literary and artistic creations. This is entirely fallacious.

"The starting point of art and literature is love, the love of humanity." Yes, love can be the starting point, but there are other things which are more fundamental than love. Love is a thing of the mind, which itself is a product of objective facts. We must never regard anything in the mind as fundamental, only things which have objective existence. As to the so-called love of humanity, ever since the world has become divided into classes there has been no such thing as love of humanity as a whole without discrimination. The ruling class tries to propagate such ideas, and so did Confucius and Tolstoy; but nobody has yet been able to put such a doctrine into practice, for it is impossible in a class-ridden society. A true love of humanity is possible, but only after the whole world has succeeded in abolishing social classes.

"I never glorify." It is not necessarily great to glorify the bright side, and not necessarily insignificant to describe the dark side of society. If you are a bourgeois writer, you will not glorify the working class, but you will glorify the bourgeoisie; but if you are not a bourgeois writer you will glorify, not the bourgeoisie, but the working class. You must be one of these two. It is certainly no sign of greatness to glorify the bourgeoisie, and certainly not the least important thing to describe the seamy side of the bourgeoisie. The works of those who glorify the working class are not necessarily insignificant, while the works of those who try to expose the stupidities of the working class are certainly contemptible.

Do not the people, who are the creators of world history, deserve glorification? Why should we not glorify the proletarian class, the Communist Party, the New Democracy and Socialism?

There is a certain kind of people who have no real interest in the people's welfare, who look at the struggles and victories of the people with the air of an indifferent onlooker. What they are interested in is their own selves; they never tire of glorifying themselves, their lovers, or the few personalities of their own circles. Individualists from the petty-bourgeois class such as these have, of course, no desire to glorify the merits of the revolutionary people, and are but parasites in the revolutionaries' ranks. Revolution can very well do without them.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Movies:

'My Own True Love' At the Paramount

THIS past week has been more than a holiday," says middle-aged Melvyn Douglas to young Phyllis Calvert in one of the early scenes of *My Own True Love*.

My Own True Love. Paramount Pictures. Produced by Val Lewton. Directed by Compton Bennett. Screen play by Theodore Strauss and Josef Michel. Based on a novel by Yolando Fodde. With Melvyn Douglas, Phyllis Calvert, Wanda Hendrix, Philip Friend, Binnie Barnes. At the Paramount.

Own True Love. "It's been a journey of discovery."

Phyllis Calvert, who knows how to break up a line herself, looks at him lovingly, but since they are supposed to be British, says diffidently, "I know, you're a very dear person."

All throughout the new movie at the Paramount the characters get together in short, earnest scenes and talk lyrically about love, the war, and understanding one another. Since the story has to do with the widower-father of two demobilized young people and with his falling in love with a girl who'd seen concentration camps and whatnot, *My Own True Love* appears often on the verge of tackling the rehabilitation problems of the war generation. But it rights itself immediately and returns to the love story and to slick scenes with poetic dialogue.

The widower, played by Melvyn Douglas with a slight English accent, has trouble for a while because his returned son falls in love with his financee. But these complications, so unseemly in a proper British upper middle class family, are ironed out and the emotional dislocations of the young people and the war itself disappear, having never been more than some attack of midsummer madness.

Binnie Barnes shows up once or twice in the movie and livens it up a bit. But the rest of the time *My Own True Love* is a feverish affair which gets more tangled every minute until the very end when suddenly everyone decides to be sensible and British and the plot stops, ashamed of itself.—J. Y.



By BARNARD RUBIN

IT'S an ill wind.

Both the "New York Sun" and the New York "World Telegram" have been dropping thousands in circulation.

Most of the newspapers' executives blame television.

Reason: Television offers its "best" programming during the after-dinner hours. (Television doesn't seem to be affecting the other afternoon papers as they are bought and read around the clock. The "World-Telegram's" and the "Sun's" circulation depends on customers who buy them to take home and read in the evenings.) . . .

TOWN TALK

Radio Station WMCA may switch ownership in the near future. . . .

Eddie Cantor, along with Bob Hope, next in line to make the switch to the Columbia Broadcasting System. . . .

Elsa Lanchester will do a weekly Hollywood column for some Canadian newspapers. . . .

Variety, the entertainment industry magazine, says Paul Robeson's 500 free appearances made during the last year for the causes in which he believes, in terms of the great singer's concert drawing power, represented a sacrifice of \$750,000. . . .

Petty stuff: William Rose Benet's recently issued Readers Encyclopedia is quite a comprehensive collection of names of thousands of American writers and their books, including many relatively obscure writers and their works.

Omitted, however, from the comprehensive listings is the name of one of America's best-selling authors, a man whose works has sold in the millions of copies, a man whose literary stature is regarded with the utmost respect all over the world.

Missing from the listing is the name of Howard Fast. . . .

Goodman Ace and his wife Jane returned to the air over CBS Tuesday evening after a five-week vacation. This time the former sponsor, General Foods, was missing although Ace used the usual quartet to introduce the show. Instead of singing and spelling out J-E-L-L-O, the quartet came forth with a special Ace rendition of S-U-S-T-A-I-N-I-N-G.

Literary Book Club members will be able to get a new \$5 book for \$1.20—and an important book at that—as the club's March selection in honor of Negro History Week.

It's The Poetry of the Negro (from 1769-1949) edited by Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps. . . .

MUSIC LESSON

The doting father wanted his son to learn the arts, especially music. So when a world-famed violinist was playing at Carnegie Hall he took the boy to hear him. They were sitting way in the back and all they could see was the bow going up and down, across the violin, up and down, across the violin. The kid wasn't paying much attention and wanted to go home.

"No," said the father, "he's a great violinist. You must watch him."

So they watched. Finally the father got fed up with it.

"Let's go," he said.

"No!" replied his son. "I'm gonna stay here till he saws it in half." . . .

Moiseiwitsch Piano Concert

By Ben Levine

WE WENT to Benno Moiseiwitsch's piano recital at Carnegie Hall Monday night because we had read the announcement that he would play Chopin's 24 Preludes, but what we enjoyed most were the two sonatas—one by Beethoven and one by the contemporary Soviet composer Kabaievsky.

In the Beethoven sonata in E flat major, Moiseiwitsch, after some preliminary harshness, went into a golden singing adagio movement and a happy ending which Beethoven marked "vivacissimo." The Soviet sonata also had singing sections that gave Moiseiwitsch a chance to show the poetic sentiments he can get out of the piano.

But in the Chopin preludes it

seemed to this critic that fluency and clarity were sacrificed to variety and contrast. Here, as in the Schumann Toccata, the right hand often sought vainly to be heard against the sonorities on the left, where Moiseiwitsch overdid the pedal reinforcement.

The concert was divided in a peculiar way, with an intermission only after an hour and a half, after which we were given two Liszt pieces and a Rachmaninoff bit.

The last encore was interesting to me. It was the "sabre dance" of Khatchaturian. My children had been playing an Oscar Levant recording of that piece for weeks till I thought I'd never want to hear it again, but Moiseiwitsch showed how a veteran of the old school can put freshness and vigor into music that had been worn thin by

Today's Films:

'The Chips Are Down' Latest Sartre Importation in Town

THE CHIPS ARE DOWN, the new French movie at the 60 St. Trans-Lux, is the latest work by Jean-Paul Sartre to reach the United States. The movie is meticulously taken from a novel of his which was written in screen play form. It is a very dull movie.

The story is of a revolutionary leader and an upper class woman who meet after death and fall in love. They live in an unidentified

The Chips Are Down. Lopert Films Release. Adapted from the novel by Jean-Paul Sartre. Produced by J. Bercholz. Directed by Jean Delannoy. With Micheline Presle, Marcel Pagliero, Marguerite Moreno. At the 60 St. Trans-Lux.

country under a dictator. The hero is the head of a "League for Liberty" and the heroine is married to the secretary of what could be identified as the SS. He dies assassinated by a traitor and she poisoned by her philandering husband.

The two are given a chance to

return to life because they have fallen in love after death and are assured that if they succeed in realizing their love for 24 hours they will continue to live. But in trying to warn his comrades that their planned revolt is known by the police (something he has learned while dead) the hero is killed. The heroine has also been unable to convince her sister that her husband is a no-good, and thus both their love and their attempts to right things among the living fail.

Dead again, they shrug their shoulders, resigned to the loneliness of death. . . .

AMONG THE MANY interpretations that could be made of this plot two are undoubtedly Sartre's. The class struggle destroys love between people. Though life is worth a try, it is a hopeless, lonely affair. To this end the story has been contrived and that is why its situation is abstract and unrealistic. And it is also why life has escaped it and what has remained is a dull, passionless affair.

That love (love in the sense of two people going to bed) is going

to have little chance between the wealthy woman of a fascist circle and a revolutionary leader is something that hardly needs proving. Only some one with a reactionary philosophic axe to grind, could base his argument that life is hopeless on such a situation.

While it is difficult to discuss that third of the picture during which the characters are dead, the rest of it is like something we've never seen. A fascist country, it would appear, is one in which soldiers march up and down occasionally, and a revolutionary underground plans revolts capriciously.

Sartre is no impressionist and so his people and his story have to be judged in the realistic manner in which the camera looks at them. As such they are unbelievable and silly. The beautiful Micheline Presle and Marcel Pagliero, who was so fine as the Communist in Open City are unable to make his central characters believable. They move as pawns in a story which, since it never comes to life, makes criticism of it appear more of a compliment than it deserves.—J. Y.

Around the Dial:

WNYC's Memorial for FDR

By Bob Lauter

LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, at the Waldorf-Astoria, a group of world-prominent artists, including Vladimir Horowitz, Josef Szegedi, Jarmila Novotna, Mack Harrell, and the Westminster Choir, presented a memorial concert commemorating the birthday of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Certainly no president in the 20th Century has left such an impact upon the American people as FDR. Just as certainly, millions of Americans would have welcomed the opportunity to hear such a program, and to honor FDR's memory.

Yet with all the talk of public service, not one network broadcast this commemorative concert. The job was left to the limited resources of the city station, WNYC. The city station, hampered by a 10 pm sign-off time, had to present the last half of the concert over its FM facilities.

WJZ-ABC, in its forums, documentaries, and radio discussions, is evidently jealous of its record as

the most consistently reactionary of the networks (and, incidentally, the least imaginative). Prior to its January 31 telecast of What Do You Think? the station announced the topic for discussion: "Should We Adopt Russia's Tactics?"

Even in this form, the question is curious enough since it contains no definition of what is presumed to be Russia's tactics. But then the masters of the loaded question add this little addendum: "The basis for the discussion of the practicability of adopting Soviet Russia's methods will be Machiavelli's The Prince."

The practicability of Marxism is to be discussed on the basis of Machiavelli's writings!

We can surely draw one conclusion from the intellectual antics of WJZ-ABC. The network never has, and probably never will have the courage to meet the ideas of Marxism on a principled basis.

THE ISSUE of Tide Magazine now on the stands offers some interesting conclusions concerning the changed habits of television

set owners. The conclusions are based on the reply of approximately 1,800 people to a questionnaire.

The first conclusion is that TV set owners have, for all practical purposes, abandoned the radio completely. Ninety-two percent of them listen to the radio less. I think that their listening today is probably confined to the hours when TV is not on the air, or to special events which have not yet found their way to TV.

Eighty percent plus see fewer movies—an inconclusive figure since all people are probably seeing fewer movies today.

I found most significant the changes in the reading habits of TV owners. Almost 60 percent confess that they read fewer books. Forty-eight plus percent do less magazine reading, and approximately 30 percent do less newspaper reading.

There is a little unconscious humor in the statistic that 76.8 percent do more "adult entertaining." This means that they let people in the house to look at television.

New Friends of Music Presents:

Three Brandenburg Concertos

By Edward Buss

ON THIS past Sunday, The New Friends of Music presented the first of two programs devoted to the Six Brandenburg Concertos of J. S. Bach. It was performed by the Saidenburg Little Symphony, conducted by Daniel Saidenburg, and the solo parts were played by such artists as Alexander Schneider, violin; Julius Baker and Ralph Eicher, flutes; Mitchel Miller, oboe; and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord.

The initial program was made up of the First, Second, and Fourth Concertos. The First Concerto is a remarkable piece of music. Originally, it was intended as a Suite for Orchestra, but when the Margrave of Brandenburg commissioned the Six Concertos, Bach added five more Concertos and delivered the group as his completed work. The craftsmanship of the other five are nowhere as inventive as the first. The startling harmonic progressions in the second movement of that Concerto are still something of a wonder.

THE FIRST CONCERTO was

played very well from a technical viewpoint, but musically it was monotonous. The difficult horn parts were executed extremely well, except for one change in the march section of the last movement. Here Mr. Saidenburg changed the whole melodic line by eliminating the octave skips in the horns.

A misinterpretation, which occurred not only in this, but in the other Concertos, was in the execution of the trills. It is true that the trills are not marked clearly in the

score, but with a slight knowledge of counterpoint any performer can find the correct solution.

The Second and Fourth Concertos were played in the same manner as the First. Another change was made in the Second, and that was the substitution of an E flat clarinet for the usual high trumpet part, or as the program put it, for the clarinet. The solo clarinet was played by Paul Schallier.

LAST 2 DAY'S

"Really magnificent."—Post-Home News
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Symphony of Life
SONG OF SIBERIA
PROD IN U.S.S.R.
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DOORS OPEN 8:45 P.M.

TODAY THRU TUES. Wendy HILLER • Roger LIVESLEY
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I KNOW WHERE IM GOING

ALSO GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S
The Mikado IN TECHNICOLOR

TODAY THRU TUES. IRVING Place 14th ST & 68 St. 69-5-6776
BEAR ALL OF TCHAIKOVSKY'S IMMORTAL MUSIC!
LIFE and LOVES of Tchaikovsky
Maxim Gorky's UNIVERSITY OF LIFE

RADIO PROGRAMS

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Dr. Paul WOR—Prescott Robinson WJZ—Jane Jordan WNYC—Music America Loves WCBS—Arthur Godfrey WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger 11:15-WNBC—We Love and Learn WOR—Victor H. Lindlahr 11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch WJZ—Ted Malone WOR—Gabriel Heatter Mailbag WQXR—UN Newsreel 11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton WOR—Tello-Test WJZ—Galen Drake WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

1:00-WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's WNBC—Marilyn McBride WJZ—Party Time WCBS—Big Sister WNYC—String Music WQXR—News; Midday Symphony 1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig WCBS—Ma Perkins 1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone WOR—Hollywood Theatre 1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light WJZ—Dorothy Dix 2:00-WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood WOR—Queen for a Day WNBC—Double or Nothing WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton WQXR—Record Review 2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason 2:30-WNBC—Today's Children WJZ—Bride and Groom WOR—Passing Parade WCBS—Nora Drake WQXR—Curtain at 2:30 2:45-WNBC—Light of the World WNBC—What Makes You Tick? 3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful WJZ—Ladies Be Seated WCBS—David Harum WQXR—News; Recent Releases 3:15-WNBC—Ma Perkins WCBS—Hilltop House 3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young WOR—Best Girl WJZ—House Party WCBS—Don Ameche 3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness WJZ—Variety Music 4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife WOR—Barbara Welles WJZ—Kay Kyser WNYC—Disk Date WCBS—Hint Hunt WQXR—News; Symphonic Matines 4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas 4:30-WJZ—Patti Barnes WCBS—Robert Q. Lewis WOR—Ladies Man WNBC—Lorenz Jones WNYC—Disk Date 4:45-WJZ—Green Hornet 5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries WCBS—Galen Drake WOR—Telle-kid Quiz WQXR—News; Today in Music

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

6:30 PM—Herb Shriner. WCBS. 8:00 PM—Radio X. WNYC. 9:00 PM—Suspense. WCBS. 10:00 PM—Screen Guild Players. WNBC. 10:00 PM—Child's World, WJZ. 10:30 PM—First Nighter (Play). WCBS. 11:30 PM—Deems Taylor Show. WOR.

TELEVISION

8:00 PM—Phil Silvers Show. WBNB. 8:30 PM—Lanny Ross Show. WBNB. 8:40 PM—Basketball (Seton Hall-Albright). WATV. 10:00 PM—The Nature of Things. WBNB. 10:00 PM—On Trial. WJZ-TV.

5:15-WOR—Superman WNBC—Portia Faces Life WQXR—Modern Rhythms 5:30-WOR—Captain Midnight WNBC—Just Plain Bill WJZ—Jack Armstrong WCBS—Hits and Misses WQXR—Cocktail Time 5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell WOR—Tom Mix

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart WOR—Lyle Van WJZ—Joe Hassel WNYC—Guest Star WCBS—Eric Sevareid WQXR—News; Music to Remember 6:15-WNBC—Bill Stern WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews WJZ—Ethel & Albert WCBS—Talks WNYC—Here's to Vets WCBS—Jack Smith Show

Ruffles and bows delight the younger fry. This adorable party dress for a two to six-year old miss is cut on easy-to-sew princess lines; has tiny ruffle trim and cute bows perching on the shoulders. Pattern includes a matching bonnet.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1782 comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 8, dress, requires 1½ yards of 35 or 39-inch fabric; bonnet, ¾ yard.

For this pattern, send 25 cents in coins, your name, address, pattern number, and size wanted to Barbara Bell, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3. Pattern will be delivered within 3 weeks.



1782
2-6 yrs.

WMC—570 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WCBS—Club 15 WQXR—Hambo & Zayde 7:45-WOR—Inside of Sports WCBS—Edward Murrow 8:00-WNBC—Aldrich Family WOR—To Be Announced WJZ—Abbott and Costello WCBS—FBI WQXR—News; Symphony Hall WNYC—Radio X 8:30-WNBC—Burns and Allen WJZ—Theatre, U.S.A. WOR—Scattergood Baines WCBS—Mr. Keen 8:55-WOR—Harry Hershfield 9:00-WOR—Gabriel Heatter WNBC—Al Jolson Show WJZ—Our Job Is Manhattan WNYC—Vaudeville Theatre

WCBS—Suspense WQXR—News; Concert Hall 9:15-WOR—Radio Newsreel 9:30-WNBC—Dorothy Lamour Show WOR—Mysterious Traveler WJZ—Jo Stafford Show WCBS—Crime Photographer WNYC—Readers Almanac WQXR—Record Rarities 9:45 WNYC—Top Talk 10:00-WNBC—Screen Guild Players WJZ—Child's World WOR—Philo Vance WCBS—Playhouse WQXR—News, Showcase 10:30-WNBC—Fred Waring WOR—Symphonette WJZ—We Care WCBS—First Nighter WQXR—Just Music WNYC—Vaudeville Theatre 10:45-WJZ—Harrison Woods

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
HORIZONTAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12		13					14
15		16		17		18			
19		20		21		22			
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45		46		47		48	49		
50		51		52				53	54
56	57		58		59		60		
61		62		63		64			
	65			66		67			

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

E	L	F	R	O	T	O	R	V	W
O	A	R	A	R	O	M	A	W	E
S	C	E	N	I	C	G	A	T	U
N	E	D	O	R	I	O	R	I	N
C	O	Z	Y	A	R	O	T	E	R
A	N	Y	A	V	I	D	E	S	A
L	I	T	H	E	O	R	E	M	S
L	O	C	S	L	U	R	T	E	N
S	N	I	P	E	M	A	L	S	S
S	P	A	R	T	A	D	A	G	I
A	I	D	E	M	E	N	D	E	R
P	E	A	R	E	D	A	S	D	E

Daily Worker Screen Guide

• Tops Good

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

MANHATTAN
First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—My Last Mistress; Woman of Evil ASTOR—Enchantment AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent BIJOU—The Red Shoes ELYSEE—Grand Illusion FULTON—Joan of Arc GLOBE—Lucky Stiff GOTHAM—Unavailable LITTLE CARNEGIE—Mr. Perrin and Mr. Trail LITTLE CINEMET—Henry V MAYFAIR—Wake of the Red Witch MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—Uncle Tom's Cabin; Tel'able David NEW EUROPE—Muizikantska Liduska NEW YORK—Feathered Serpent; Blazing Across the Poco Paramount—The Accused PARIS—Symphonic PASTORALE PARK AVENUE—Hamlet RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Letter to Three Wives PIX—(Unavailable) RIALTO—Beauty and the Beast; Dead of Night RIVOLI—The Snake Pit ROXY—Lucky Sky STANLEY—Symphony of Life STRAND—Adventures of Don Juan VICTORIA Joan of Arc WORLD—Palais 5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—"What's on Your Mind?" 55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent

East Side

TRIBUNE—Last Days of Pompeii; She CHARLES—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake CITY—I Know Where I'm Going; Mikado GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—June Bride 34TH ST.—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol TUDOR—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol BEVERLY—Human Beast; Kiss of Fire 52ND ST. TRANSLUX—When My Baby Smiles at Me NORMANDIE—Tap Roots PLAZA—Three Musketeers ARCADIA—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless TRANSLUX 60TH ST.—Chips Are Down YORK—Night in Paradise; White Negro Fiddled 68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Julia Misbehaves TRANSLUX 72ND ST.—Take My Life TRANSLUX MONROE—Blood on the Moon; Cornered TRANSLUX COLONY—My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol 68TH ST. TRANSLUX—Song Is Born 68TH ST. GRANDE—Guadalcanal Diary; Purple Heart GRACIE SQUARE—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless

West Side

WAVERLY—Three Musketeers 8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Three Musketeers GREENWICH—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol ELGIN—Red River; So This is New York TERRACE—Three Musketeers; Mickey SAVOY—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus SELWYN—Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves LYRIC—Miss Tatlock's Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes TIMES SQUARE—Desperate; Black Hills APOLLO—Four Steps in the Clouds; Silence Is Golden NEW AMSTERDAM—Decision of Christopher Blaiker; Fighter Squadron APOLLO—Merry Wives; Foolish Husbands LAFFMOVIE—The Day the Bookies Wept

BRYANT—Captain from Castle

SQUIRE—Mile. Desire; Maidens in Uniform BELMONT—(Unavailable)

TIVOLI—Gentleman from Nowhere; Best Man Wins

TOWN—Macomber Affair; The Exile

STUDIO 65—Bossa Brutos; Los Tres Garcia

ALDEN—Till the End of Time; Jeannie

BEACON—A Canterbury Tale; Woman in the Hall

77TH ST.—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

SCHUYLER—Love Affair; High Seas

YORKTOWN—Blood on the Moon

STODDARD—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade

RIVERSIDE—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

RIVERIA—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade

MIDTOWN—Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road

CARLTON—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

EDISON—Under the Red Robe; Tight Shoes

ARDEN—Son Is Born; The Pearl

NEMO—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

COLUMBIA—Rio; Zanzibar

DELMAR—Algo Flota Sobre El Agua; Un Vago Amor

Washington Heights

CORSET—Foxes of Harrow; Caged Fury

AUDUBON—Young Blood; High Seas

UPTOWN—Three Musketeers; Mickey

HEIGHTS—Panis; Shoe Shine

GEM—Mummy's Ghost; Ghost of Frankenstein

LANE—Phantom of the Opera; All Baba and the 40 Thieves

EMPERESS—Killer McCoy; Heartaches

ALPINE—Queen's Necklace; Volpone

DALE—Three Musketeers; Mickey

BRONX

ASCOT—Marriage in the Shadows; Springtime

ALLERTON—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

BEACH—(Unavailable)

CIRCLE—Luxury Liner; Night at the Opera

CONSCOURSE—Crusades; Devil's Carpet

EARL—Fighter Squadron; The Decision of Christopher Blake

FREEWAY—Song Is Born; The Pearl

FREEMAN—Canton's Son; His Wives Lover

DE LUXE—Canton's Son; What a Mother-in-Law

GLOBE—Luxury Liner; Night at the Opera

LIDO—King's Jester; Angel

MOSHULU—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless

NEW RITZ—Duel in the Sun; Blockheads

PARK PLAZA—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

ROSEDALE—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

SQUARE—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

UNIVERSITY—The Kansan; Little Lord Fauntleroy

VALENTINE—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

ZENITH—Galant Journey; Diamond Frontier

BROOKLYN—Downtown

PARAMOUNT—Live Today for Tomorrow; Countess of Monte Cristo

FOXTON—Man from Colorado

Ratterman Needed To Stir Yankee T

"I want a passer and want him bad." So spoke Red Strader yesterday, coach of the recently merged Yankee-Dodger grid aggregation. And when the new local combine let Bob Chappius and Hunchy Hoernschemeyer go to Chicago so readily, it was generally agreed by observers that Strader had a deal cooking in return.

George Ratterman, Buffalo's pass wizard of the T, is the name most frequently mentioned for New York. "I don't know about that," Strader said coyly, "I might even try to land Otto Graham."

* Of course, Ratterman is a far more likely candidate for the job. Strader was only kidding about Graham, who couldn't be had from the champion Cleveland Browns at any price. But Ratterman has been in the Buffalo doghouse for reasons never satisfactorily explained. If the locals can land him, there's no doubt George could supply that working click to their incoming T at the Stadium.

STRADER HAD this much to say about the acquisition of such powerhouse backs as Columbia's Lou Kusserow, Mickey Colmer, Martin Ruby, Ray Ramsey and company from the Brooklyn end of the combine.

"We're out to get a strong team. Everybody hopes to build up to the Cleveland Browns and we're trying to get there first."

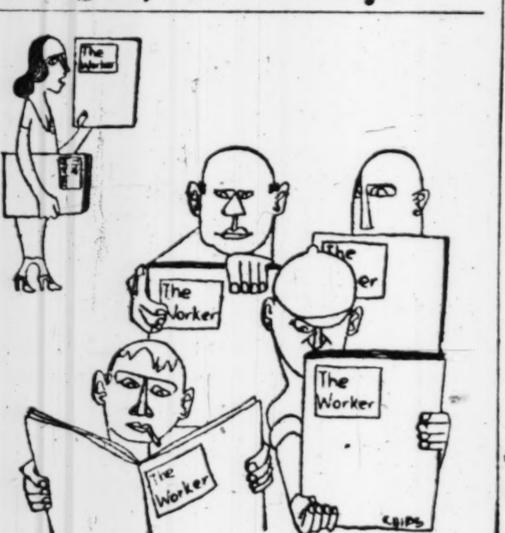
The way it lines up now, the local backfield would operate with big Colmer handling the job down the middle, Buddy Young shifted to right half, Kusserow at left. Ray Ramsey would relieve Otto Schnellenbacher at safety. If the Yanks-Dodgers don't land Ratterman, Strader will pin his passing

hopes on Dan Panciera, T-formation quarterback from the U. of San Francisco. "He was a fine passer with a poor team," said Strader, "and Don could have a great future in pro football."

THE COACH is also enthused about Buddy Young's possibilities in the new setup. "Buddy should be sensational from the T." Obviously meaning the scatback's speed will be better capitalized running for the sidelines on quick T-formation openers.

"With the seven men we got from the Dodgers and the 24 rookies signed from the colleges," added Strader, "we could give the Browns a good battle."

"But," he sighed realistically, "you never know how Cleveland will pan out in 1949 so I'm not making any rash statements."



For regular coverage of Broadway plays read Lee Newton's reviews in the feature section of the Daily Worker.

Results, Entries, Als' Picks

HIALEAH RESULTS

FIRST—3 furlongs; 2-year old maidens; \$3,000.

Kit Bag ... (Smellings) 4.60 3.40 2.80
Invariant ... (Anderson) 29.50 10.30
Silver Flight ... (Nelson) 5.00

Also ran—Kitty Lass, Ruling Pen, Wiley Fox, It Girl, Jersey Bounce, Double Dared, War East, *Mel's Bells, *Patty's Beacon.

*Field. Time—34 1/5.

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Fighting Don (Strange) 101.60 32.20 17.50
Umpdyne ... (Civitello) 6.50 4.20
Miss Tartan ... (Nelson) 3.40

Also ran—Cloy, Gallalad, Hi Neighbor,

Magic Moment, White Wine, Even Break,

Montage, Gus G, Wamego. Time—11.1 2/5.

THIRD—6 furlongs; 3-year old maidens; \$3,000.

Weeping Willow (Atkin) 3.80 2.80 2.50
Valse Bleue (Scurlock) 4.20 4.00
Bindo (Lindberg) 30.60

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Radiate ... (Atkinson) 23.70 9.60 4.80
Floral Trail (Batcheller) 5.80 3.40
Good Son ... (Civitello) 2.70

Also ran—Honeybug, Called, St. Jock,

Too Risky, Tree Land, Maijo, Magnolia,

Beausy. Time—11.1 3/5.

FIFTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Roman Candle (Vivitello) 4.90 3.40 2.50
Maid of Oz ... (Atkinson) 7.70 3.80
Madgescarlett (Batchell) 2.90

Also ran—His Daughter, Susan W. B.,

Compassion, Dobodura. Time—

1:31 1/5.

SIXTH—1 3/16 miles: the Bougainville

HCP; 3-year olds, and up; added \$10,000.

Frere Jacques (Dodson) 4.50 3.40 2.30

Anecdote ... (Hanson) 7.00 3.80

Friar Tuck ... (Gilbert) 2.90

Also ran—Cat Bridge, Dinner Hour, Approval, Peacelaw. Time—1:57 1/5.

(Winner Picked by Al)

SEVENTH—1 3/16 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Blue Flare ... (Contest) 7.20 4.80 3.70

Croesus ... (Strange) 7.60 5.30

Dismal Key ... (Wahler) 6.30

Also ran—Orphan Fiber, Bright Warrior, Sublime. In Fraganti, Patroy, Capt

Patrick, April Dawn, Aralak, Count Jl.

Time—1:59 1/5.

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Yellow Hornet (Atkins) 7.50 4.80 4.10

Beggar ... (Carroll) 8.20 5.70

Breakage ... (Saunders) 6.30

Also ran—Gilded Cage, Rebuke, Vinita

Sickle, Cross Bayou, Itawamba, Four

Seasons, Vinita Rev, Rakine and Loma

Mar Rogue. Time—1:53 1/5.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

HIALEAH ENTRIES

FIRST—Nursery Course; maidens, 2-year-olds; \$3,000.

Frank Bandel ... 120 Miss Detroit ... 111
Steady Beau ... 120 **Jay Shift ... 130
Navy Bean ... 117 Mystery Man ... 120

Hawatha ... 120 Reaping Day ... 120

Leonidoff ... 120 *Joy C ... 112

**Sweep Bolt ... 113 Librab ... 115

Mr. Zippo ... 120 *Italic ... 115

Doranna ... 117

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$3,000.

By-Book ... 111 *Jalopee ... 111
Gingham ... 111 Bright Scotch ... 116
Rouser ... 116 *Abbe's Image ... 114

Pettition ... 119 War's End ... 116

Bayside ... 116 **Insist ... 112

Jay Tee ... 116 *Psychic Stamp ... 109

*Tor Mel ... 109 Bunchberry ... 116

Red-Dawn ... 116 Illustrious ... 116

THIRD—1 1/8 miles; maidens; 3-year-olds; \$3,000.

*Wiseaider ... 115 Demavend ... 122

Reynolds Jr. ... 122 *Whirlwindgig ... 112

Ganelon ... 122 Roseborough ... 122

Swell Guy ... 122 *Jessica B ... 112

*Hitherto ... 110 Basla ... 122

Quirt ... 122 *Huachinango ... 105

*Batting Vixen ... 112 *Cherry Valley ... 110

Oremurf ... 122

FOURTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Eugene ... 114 *Sweet Melody ... 109

*Drags ... 107 Cooperative ... 119

Twist ... 114 *Liberty Babe ... 109

Heartiest ... 118 *Cascadian ... 102

*Play Pretty ... 114 That's Pretty ... 119

Macon Switch ... 107 x-Sama Siren ... 111

Azule Wings ... 114 Vixa ... 111

Sea Crest ... 114 *Son of Heels ... 114

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Lucullus ... 107 Dizzy Whirl ... 105

Fayette County ... 119 Winsed ... 113

Klimie ... 105 Marine Compo ... 113

*Ichabod ... 108 *Great Issue ... 106

Ponder ... 119 *Red Jerry ... 102

Mirthmaker ... 116 Fair Vision ... 108

Fair Degree ... 110 *Count a Bit ... 114

SIXTH—1 1/8 miles; allowances; 3-year-olds; \$3,500.

Frop ... 113 Blue Grip ... 107

Whirl Town ... 107 Grain Market ... 110

Nonpareil ... 110 Pibroc ... 107

Razzamataz ... 107 Alahanda ... 113

*War Anchor ... 105

SEVENTH—7 furlongs, chute; allowances; 4-year-olds and up; \$4,000.

*Binaldo ... 106 Blue Holly ... 115

*C'Talm Time ... 107 a-*Column ... 109

Happy C ... 111 *Big Story ... 115

Bug Juice ... 117 Tight Squeeze ... 115

a-Market Stable entry.

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,000.

Storm King ... 115 Blackmont ... 115

*Quicksell ... 115 Celophan II ... 122

Napango ... 122 Cer Vantes ... 120

*Coleybay ... 117 Mescara ... 122

silverling ... 120

*15; **7; x-3 lbs. sas. Listed

Reese 25 Gs, Branca Nixes No-Raise Bid

Picturesque Reewee Reese, Mr. Big of the Brooklyn Dodgers, yesterday signed the biggest contract on Branch Rickey's payroll, a \$25,000 paycheck for future services rendered in the season 1949. For an extra \$500, Peewee also became the first Dodger captain since the '42 season, when Rickey ended that policy.

In inking the terms giving him a \$3,000 increase over last season, Reese also became one of the highest paid Flatbush players of all time. So far as veteran Brooklyn observers could recall, only Babe Herman, Glenn Wright and Dazzy Vance were ever paid that

Ralph Branca

kind of Brooklyn money. Reese's new salary also makes him the top-priced shortstop in the National League.

While the Peewee had something to be satisfied about, pitcher Ralph Branca wasn't quite as content. The big righthander received Rickey's offer yesterday and it called for the same salary Branca pulled down last year. The Mount Vernon twirler feels he's

Campy Signs

The Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday that Roy Campanella, catcher, outfielder Tommy Brown and second baseman Eddie Miksis have agreed to terms for 1949. They became the fifth, sixth and seventh Dodgers to sign for the coming season.

worth a raise, despite what Rickey considers a disappointing season.

"I told him, everything considered, I had far from a bad year. I showed Rickey that I had won 14 and lost nine with a good earned-run rating. I explained that I had been forced out of action for nearly two months with a sore arm and then a leg injury. . . . Not the fault of the Brooklyn club, of course, but not mine either."

"I showed the pitching records to Rickey," Branca added, "proving that only 10 men in the National League had won 14 or better."

GETTING BACK TO Reese's signing, it must be remembered that the little guy had a whale of a year even though a disastrous September slump hurt Brooklyn in the hectic stretch. Reese's final batting mark of .284 represented a 10-point drop from the previous year, although he was close to .300 until that aforementioned slump.

But Peewee knocked in 75 runs for his best season in that vital department and a wondrous base-stealing average of 27 successful pilfers in 27 attempts. That could be a record for proficiency, although we don't have the figures to verify.

Naturally, he was Mr. Big in the fielding department around that hole between second and third. He led the league in total chances and teamed up with Jackie Robinson for the top double-play mark. An unaccountable streak of errors early in the season before he settled down to his normally impeccable play, deprived Reese of individual high percentage honors, but nobody in his right mind would question his claim to king of the league shortstops.

Erratic Hank Behrman was another Dodger signed yesterday. Erratic as a starter, that is, because the Long Island pitcher could be the logical successor to the departed Hugh Casey.

Dark Raised, DeJohn To Go Against Mead

YANKS SIGN NEGRO PLAYER

Outfielder Marquez Will Start In Newark; Seek Shortstop Wilson

The New York Yankees, following the Giants by four days, yesterday announced the ending of the color ban in their baseball organization with the signing of outfielder Louis Marquez of the Baltimore Elite Giants. In addition the Stadiumites said they were hot after a second Negro player, shortstop Art Wilson of the Kansas City Monarchs. The Yanks thus became the fifth big league team to break with the discriminatory "gentleman's agreement" which marred the national pastime till 1945, when the Brooklyn Dodgers signed Jackie Robinson.

Ewart to Coach 'N.Y. Bulldogs'

Charley Ewart, backfield coach and general manager of the champion Philadelphia Eagles in the National Football League last season, was yesterday named head coach of the New York Bulldogs, formerly the Boston Yanks.

Signing of Ewart, who is 33 and 11 years out of Yale, made him one of the youngest coaches ever to lead an N.F.L. club.

Ewart was "reluctantly released" by the Eagles, for whom he had served as backfield coach from 1946 to 1948, so he could accept the Bulldog job. The Eagles were sold by former owner Alexis Thompson last month to a syndicate of Philadelphia businessmen.

Owner Ted Collins of the Bulldogs did not reveal the terms of the length off Ewart's contract. Collins transferred his N.F.L. franchise from Boston to the Polo Grounds in New York after several unprofitable seasons.

Ewart was quarterback in the star Yale backfield that included All American Clint Frank from 1935 to 1937. He was an outstanding kicker and field general during his three varsity seasons.

After graduating from Yale, he was backfield coach at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., from 1938 to 1940, and then went to Dartmouth where he served as backfield assistant to Tuss McLaughry in 1941.

AL'S SELECTIONS

- 1—Hiawatha, Sweep Bolt, Navy Bean.
- 2—Gingham, Insist, Wars End.
- 3—Roseborough, Whirlmygig, Basla.
- 4—Play Pretty, Heartiest, Liberty Babe.
- 5—Ihabod, Gold Eagle, Count-A-Bit.
- 6—Prop, Nonpareil, Razzmatazz.
- 7—Bug Juice, Big Story, Column.
- 8—Storm King, Mescara, Blackmont.

Golf Star Hogan Seriously Hurt in Texas Auto Crash

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2 (UP)—Golf star Ben Hogan was seriously injured today when his Cadillac and a Greyhound bus collided head-on on a hazy highway 150 miles east of here.

Preliminary examination by doctors at the Hotel Dieu, a hospital here, showed Hogan suffered three fractured ribs and a cut over his left eye. He apparently suffered a back injury, also, physicians reported. They declined to say, pending a study of X-rays, whether any vertebrae had been fractured.

Mrs. Hogan, in the car with her husband, said "Bantam Ben" had a narrow brush with death. She said he saved himself from

certain death by a heroic act which shielded her from injury.

The crash occurred, a sheriff's report from Kent, Tex., said, as the westbound bus swung out to pass a truck and met the Hogan's 1949 two-door sedan going east.

"We were driving slowly, because the road was hazy," said Mrs. Hogan. "Ben tried to swerve out of the way to miss the bus, but there was a culvert at the roadside, and we couldn't miss the bus. We crashed head-on. He threw himself in front of me, to protect me. That saved his life, for the engine of our car was tossed into the seat and the steering gear was shoved into the back seat."

NEXT?



PIPER DAVIS, tall young slugger of the Birmingham Black Barons who can play either second or first, is very much available. He was "optioned" by the St. Louis Browns in '47 but nothing ever came of it. He is rated by competent baseball observers one year of minor league seasoning away from big league stardom. Eleven big league organizations are STILL lily white.

veal how impressive LIU was. For at one point in the second half they broke things wide open and took a 63-31 lead before relaxing. Leading the scores again was Leodoy Smith, sharpshooting sophomore, with 17. Big Sherman White, who has come to consistent life, notched 15, Gard 10, Lipman 9 and Miller 8.

The game was watched by the CCNY team, in town for two rugged games Friday and Saturday against Stanford and San Francisco, rated number one and two on the Coast. They must have been encouraged by what they saw. And maybe even mighty St. Louis and Oklahoma A&M are getting a little worried!

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



What's in a Name?

THE NEW YORK football team formerly known as the Yanks has come up with some choice talent from the defunct Brooklyn Dodgers which should make for a really hot team in the Stadium this fall. With Sanders installing the T to replace the deadly Flaherty single wing, and Spec Sanders and Buddy Young being sprung on quick openers and pitchouts instead of breaking their backs on the old power stuff, we should see something. Tackle Ruby, acquired from Brooklyn, is one of the best in the league, and fullbacks Colmer and Kusserow should tear up some turf.

The playing talent is pretty well set, but how about that name? What's that? You were about to timidly suggest "Why don't they still call them the Yanks? They play in Yankee Stadium, don't they?" You are reckoning without your Branch Rickey!

The Branch, undeniably a shrewd in his own field, baseball, has a bizarre notion that by calling the Dodger dispersal a "merger" with the Yankees, and suggesting that idea in some combined name, he will keep Brooklyn's football fans for the new team. Why anyone would want to keep the unhappy corporals guard that rattled cheerlessly around Ebbets Field last fall is beyond me. However, that is the notion.

On a Sunday when the _____ (fill in the blank lines) are at home, tens of thousands of people in Coney Island, Bensonhurst, Brownsville, Williamsburg, Boro Park, Greenpoint, Flatbush and Carnarsie are to run panting to the BMT, IRT and Independent subways, emerge an hour and three quarters later at the Stadium in the Bronx, charge madly into the grandstands and scream "YAY FOR THE NEW YORK BROOKLYNS!"

It won't happen. Not even if Rickey himself steps out of his Montague Street office, faces northward to the Bronx and claps his hands together three times.

The Rockets and the Hornets

BUT I DON'T want you to take this name business too lightly. For instance, the Chicago Rockets changed their name to the Hornets Tuesday and simultaneously got a raft of talent from the Dodger corpse, headed by Chappuis, Hoernschmeyer and Strohmeier. To show you which is the more important development, I submit yesterday's New York Times headline, page 38. "Rockets Become Hornets and Receive 29 Men in Division of Football Dodgers."

THE CHANGE IN the Chicago team's name is probably for psychological reasons, since it is unlikely that the ex-Rockets also hope to keep the affections of Brooklyn fans.

Changing a name to improve a team has been tried before and found wanting. Some years back the Boston Braves became the Boston Bees and promptly tumbled into the National League cellar. A complicating factor militating against the name "Bees" may have been the ambiguity inherent in the remark "They sting." This is of course also a pitfall for the newly christened Hornets.

To point up the importance of names, Ted Collins' team, which is moving into the Polo Grounds from Boston, is changing from the "Boston Yanks" to the "New York Bulldogs." This is a bitter disappointment to me. I had really looked forward to a team called "Boston Yanks" playing its home games in the Polo Grounds.

Hooray for the Yodgers!

BUT BACK TO our main task, the finding of a suitable merger name for the Yanks and Dodgers. Let's start with the possibilities. We could call them the Bew York Yodgers, or even the Nooklyn Dankees. However, on careful consideration, two of those are ruled out. The first part of "Bew York" could too easily be misinterpreted as a Bronx cheer, (which would in turn alienate our Brooklyn commuters). "Dankees" smacks uneasily of a cellar, and that would never do.

This leaves us with Nooklyn Yodgers and this is no good because it's overheavy on the Brooklyn side.

Ah, we have it! We change "Bew" to "Brew," remove the objections and get our balance in one fell swoop! All hail the Brew York Yodgers! And think of the price the new organization can command from a beer company for commercials with that name!

Anyhow, one thing is certain. No matter what you call them, The Cleveland Browns will still be murder.

Congratulations, Yankee Fans!

promising a second or first baseman as Piper Davis? Have the White Sox a keystone combine like Austin and Gilliam? Do the Senators boast an outfielder who can belt 'em with Lucius Easter? Are we kidding?

The news is great, the rapid fire signings by the Giants and Yanks are tremendous events which make us feel like dropping everything and cheering. But as long as one qualified Negro ballplayer is still kept out of organized baseball because of the color of his skin, as long as one big league club still refuses to even try out a ballplayer because he is a Negro, the fight is not over... L. R.